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WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.98.

April 25, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 72 2 p.m. 77 Humidity „ 87 „ 65

April 25, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 65 2 p.m. 68 Humidity „ 88 „ 81

7926 日五十月三 THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1918. 四拜禮 號五廿月四英港香 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS. PER ANNUM.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE RAID ON OSTEND AND ZEEBRUGGE.

CONTINUATION OF FIRST LORD'S STATEMENT.

How the Raid was Effected.

London, April 23.

Sir Eric Geddes, continuing his speech in the House of Commons with regard to the naval raid on Ostend and Zeebrugge, said that the results, so far as they are known, are that at Ostend two blockships were grounded and abandoned after having been blown up. "I cannot say yet whether they have definitely accomplished their objective. It was too misty for aerial observation, but reports from officers concerned, as far as they could see in the darkness, indicate that they were slightly off their course." Speaking of the attack by landing parties at Zeebrugge, Sir Eric said that this attack was primarily intended to engage the attention of the garrison of the mole, thereby allowing the blockships to enter the harbour. Without an attack on the mole that would have been impossible. As the attack on the mole accomplished this, it was successful. The casualties to the personnel, as would be expected in a hazardous adventure of this kind, were heavy proportionately to the number engaged. All three ships withdrew successfully. The only British losses reported in craft were a destroyer, sunk by gunfire off the mole, two coastal motor boats and two motor launches which were missing. The Admiralty was of the opinion that the greatest possible credit was due to the Vice-Admiral at Dover and all officers and men for this very gallant undertaking. (Cheers). The whole operation had been worked out in the most careful detail and appeared to have been carried out with signal success, the co-operation of all the units engaged and the synchronisation of all phases of the operation being most remarkable. As the forces engaged had not yet all returned to their bases it was impossible to give further information at present, but the information available showed that the entrance to the Bruges Canal was probably effectively blocked and considerable material damage was done.

Mr. McKenna, on behalf of the House, congratulated the Navy on the very gallant action. (Cheers).

Gunfire Heard at Dover.

London, April 24.

The naval raid gunfire was heard at Dover and the explosions of the blocking ships shook the town. A crowd cheered the returning warships.

Popular Enthusiasm.

London, April 24.

Nothing in the naval war hitherto has aroused such enthusiasm as the Ostend and Zeebrugge raid. It is hailed as ranking with the most gallant operations in the annals of the navy, recalling the famous cutting out expeditions of a century ago. The succession of fighting episodes has marked a more aggressive spirit of the Dover Command since Vice-Admiral Sir Roger Keye's appointment, but this is the most considerable incident yet recorded. The newspapers pay a tribute not merely to the initiative, resource and daring displayed but to the fine staff work, the elaborate preparations including rehearsals carried on for weeks but the secrecy was so well maintained that the Germans were completely surprised. The most inspiring feature is the alacrity of the naval men to face certain death. The fall of so many gallant men is deplored but it increases Britain's love for the navy.

Further Graphic Details.

A rousing reception was given to the men on their return to the south-east port. There were moving scenes as the bodies were landed, then the wounded were carried or hobbled ashore. All were most jubilant despite the exhausting exertions of the night. Six lorry loads of heroes were driven along the seafront to the station in the highest spirits shouting "We are the block lads." Some of the men were reluctant to talk and could not be got to say anything beyond that they had accomplished a mission. Some said they were landed and for an hour subjected to terrific machine gun fire which was returned with interest. Some special gangways were broken. One Gallipoli veteran said that while it lasted it was much hotter than the landing at the Dardenelles. The return was carried out most orderly at a given signal. When they returned to the cruiser they found her decks torn up by enemy fire. Few of the crew escaped injury. Members of the landing party affirm that they destroyed every gun mole and destroyed all its sheds, exploding stores and munitions. Some assert that the Germans shouted:—"It's Americans" and bolted from the batteries, whose guns were then destroyed, while other marines attacked sheds with flame throwers. It was also affirmed that the dock gates to Zeebrugge Harbour were blown up. Some destroyers actually entered the harbour and took observations and boarded some anchored German destroyers, clubbing the crew when they hurried up the hatchways. One German destroyer was trying to leave, when it was rammed and cut in two.

Naval Experts Views.

Naval experts believe that the results of the raid will be of paramount importance, not merely as sealing the Zeebrugge hornet's nest, but because it is probably connected with contemplated greater operations. They point out that the success must be judged not merely by the material but by the moral results, for while appealing to the traditional fighting spirit of the navy it showed the enemy that he can be attacked as well as being the attacker. The German navy has been boasting of its initiative, but it has attempted nothing so dashing. Following the Kattegat and Heligoland sweeps, this raid is assumed to foreshadow continued liveliness at sea.

A Gallant Officer.

London, April 24.

The *Daily Express* understands that the officer mentioned by Sir Eric Geddes as killed was Wing Commander French Brook, the son of the fireworks manufacturer.

ATTEMPTED AIR RAID ON PARIS.

London, April 24.

Reuter's Paris correspondent states that an air raid alarm was raised at 11.35 and ended at two minutes past one o'clock. No [illegible] reached Paris.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE AND FLANDERS.

Successful British Operation.

London, April 23.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring in the evening, says:—This morning we carried out a successful operation east of the Clarence River with the object of straightening the line.

Successful British Operation Near Robecq.

London, April 23.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in a communique states:—A minor operation east of Robecq was completely successful. In addition to the ground gained we took 120 prisoners and a number of machine guns. We also improved our position this morning in the neighbourhood of Meteren, taking prisoners and machine guns. There is considerable enemy gas shelling at Villers and Bretonneux.

British Aviation Report.

London, April 23.

Reporting on aviation Sir Douglas Haig states:—We carried out several long distance reconnaissances yesterday and took many photographs. We dropped nineteen tons of bombs on Thourout Railway Station and on Engel dump, Warneton, Armentieres and Boulers. We brought down eight enemy machines and drove down six others. Three of our machines are missing.

The French Front.

London, April 24.

A French communique states:—There is great reciprocal artillery fighting in the region of Hangard en Santerre. West of Noyon there is no infantry action.

German Official Report.

London, April 23.

A German wireless official message states:—The English have been active between Lens and Albert. The enemy lost prisoners in repeated attempts to recapture ground at Avelny Wood and in an attempt to capture the railway north of Arras on both sides of the Bonzin Court and Avelny Road.

Austro-Hungarian Troops in Belgium.

London, April 24.

In connection with Swiss reports of the arrival of Austro-Hungarian troops in Belgium it is noteworthy that the Vienna correspondent of the *Neus Freie Presse* urges that Austro-Hungary should take the offensive owing to the dispatch of Italian troops to the West Front.

Railway Work Behind the Lines.

London, April 24.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law mentioned that in 1917 alone 900 miles of broad guage and 1,000 light railway had been constructed behind our lines.

Increased Hostile Artillery Firing.

London, April 24.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There was increased hostile artillery firing yesterday afternoon and evening on the bulk of the front but particularly in the Somme and Ancre sectors, the Scarpe Valley and sectors north of Bethune and north-east of Bailleul. The Germans at dusk attacking north-west of Albert met heavy rifle and machine gun fire and they were driven back. Strong hostile attacks in the evening near Dranoutre were repulsed by the French after sharp fighting. The Franco-British artillery inflicted severe losses. The enemy's artillery during the night was active and a heavy bombardment opened early this morning along practically the whole of the British front from the north of Albert to the junction with the French south of the Somme.

Germans Still Refrain From Striking.

London, April 24.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters writing on April 23, states:—Notwithstanding the concentration of men and guns at various points the Germans still refrain from striking. Prisoners report that there is much sickness and an epidemic of trench foot, adding that the rations are inadequate to the needs of fighting soldiers. An interesting document found throws light on Richthoven's destruction. It is a request from the Aviation Group Commander to the First Pursuit Squadron commanded by Richthoven and reads:—"An airman reports it is impossible to fly over the Ancre in a western direction on account of the strong enemy position. I request that this aerial barrage may be forced back in order that the reconnaissance to the Marieux and Dauhevillers line may be carried out."

Infantry Attacks Progressing Between the Somme and Avre.

April 24.

Strong infantry attacks are progressing in the Albert sector and between the Somme and Avre. There was heavy hostile shelling early this morning between Givenchy and Robecq. Our artillery dispersed concentrations in the neighbourhood of Marville.

BRITISH CLERGY AND WAR SERVICE.

London, April 23.

A message from Canterbury states that eighteen Bishops met at Lambeth Palace and unanimously resolved to adopt the Bishop of London's calling-up plan, mentioned on April 21.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE FIFTH ARMY.

Questions in the House of Commons.

London, April 24.

The withdrawal of the Fifth Army from St Quentin has formed the subject of a series of questions in the House of Commons. Mr. Bonar Law said that there was not the slightest justification for the suggestion that this portion of the line had been taken over contrary to the judgment of Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and General Sir William Robertson. The arrangements were made entirely by the Anglo-French Military Authorities. It was not true that Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig protested against taking an extra line from the French.

GERMAN ACCOUNT OF RICHTHOVEN'S DEATH.

London, April 23.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam a German official account says that the airman von Richthoven was apparently forced to land in the enemy's lines in consequence of a motor defect, and as he was pursuing an opponent at the time he apparently fell a victim to a chance hit from the ground.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

GERMANY AND HOLLAND.

The Alleged Ultimatum.

London, April 23.

Reuter's correspondent at the Hague says there is nothing known in competent quarters of the alleged German ultimatum threatening to occupy Dutch ports unless certain demands are acceded to.

Negotiations Proceeding Favourably.

London, April 23.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam the *Handelsblatt* mentions that there are a number of outstanding questions between Holland and Germany which are now the subject of negotiations, including the German method of examining ships for contraband also the export from Holland of second-hand goods to Germany. The correspondent says that the sand and gravel question has not been settled but that negotiations are proceeding favourably.

BRITISH WEEKLY SHIPPING RETURNS.

Allies Tonnage Losses.

London, April 24.

The Admiralty announces the discontinuance of the weekly shipping returns, and this will be substituted by information of the gross tonnage lost and also the tonnage of sailings to and from the United Kingdom monthly, which will be published on the 21st. of each month approximately.

The tables of merchant tonnage lost through all causes last month, show the British total to be 216,000, the combined Allied and neutral being 166,000. The losses for the first quarter of 1918 aggregated 1,124,000 tons, of which the British was 688,000, and others 445,000 tons. The last quarter's total was the lowest on record. The highest aggregate was the second quarter of last year, when the British losses were 1,362,000 tons and the others 875,000 tons. The highest month's losses was in April last year, when the British losses were 555,000 tons and the others 339,000 tons.

The Ministry of Shipping announces that the tonnage of steamships exceeding 500 tons to and from the United Kingdom, but excluding coastwise and cross-Channel traffic, was in March 7,293,000 tons, which is the highest since October last year, when it was 6,948,000 tons.

GERMANY'S CASUALTIES.

Considered as Being "Normal."

London, April 23.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says that in the Reichstag the Minister for War, speaking on the Army Estimates, said some detachments on the western front had lost two thirds of their company leaders. Losses were quite normal and in some cases remarkably small, which was mainly attributed to the infantry and machine-gun fire. Therefore wounds were light. A great number of wounded had already returned to the front.

THE FIGHTING IN MACEDONIA.

Activity Along The Whole Front.

London, April 24.

A French Macedonian communique states:—There is infantry and artillery activity along the whole front. Our artillery stopped an enemy attack on positions west of Presapa.

BRITISH LABOUR AND THE ARMY.

"Gratitude and Deep Admiration" Felt.

London, April 23.

The National Executive of the Labour Party resolved to express its deep gratitude and admiration of the army's heroic resistance to the terrible onslaughts with such magnificent courage. The resolution is consistent with best British traditions and it imposes an imperative obligation on all sections of the community to assist by skill and energy or substance to carry on the great work of liberation in which the Army is engaged in order that our joint efforts may result in final victory and the overthrow of militarism, and secure a lasting peace for the world.

NEWFOUNDLAND ADOPTS CONSCRIPTION.

Men from Nineteen to Thirty-nine Liable for Service.

London, April 24.

According to Reuter's correspondent at St. John, Newfoundland, the Legislature was opened by the Governor's speech when he announced that a selective Conscription Bill rendering all unmarried men and childless widowers between 19 and 39 liable to military service in four classes, each covering a five years period. The Supreme Court has been constituted an Exemption Tribunal.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

London, April 23.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Snowden, Mr. Hope said that prisoners of war were eligible for repatriation (as distinct from interned men in a neutral country) on health grounds only according to the Anglo German schedule of disabilities. The dates of capture did not affect the question of repatriation. The Allies considered that the general exchange of prisoners was impracticable.

GERMANY DEPRESSED.

London, April 24.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam reports the existence of a growing feeling of pessimism in Germany, owing to the suspension of the offensive and the recognition that the effects of submarinism have not borne out the hopes. This feeling is disclosed in significant articles in the *Weser Zeitung Kolnische Volks Zeitung*. These papers, after revealing the Higher Command's failure being discussed in "quarters where more sense might be expected" administer palliatives obviously officially inspired.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, April 25.

Silver is quoted at 47⅞. Sellers are holding back. The market is steady.

CROWDS FIRED ON IN BELGIUM.

Many Killed in Antwerp and Brussels.

Amsterdam, February 14.—*Les Nouvelles* of Maastricht reports that the Belgian Government, having given orders to the Belgian magistrature in the occupied territory to prosecute Activists guilty of having announced the fall of the Government and the King and of having proclaimed the autonomy of Flanders, the three Presidents of the Brussels Court of Cassation have arrested Pierre Tack and Dr. Borms, the two leaders of the Activist movement. The Germans immediately hastened to the "Palais de Justice" in Brussels and had the three Presidents in question arrested, at the same time releasing Tack and Borms.

The news spread through Brussels like wildfire. Delegates of 600 Brussels societies met last Thursday in the main square, where thousands of demonstrators had gathered. The police and subsequently the soldiery charged and fired upon the crowd. Several soldiers and civilians were killed and many wounded. The three magistrates who were arrested have been sent to Germany.

The Court of Cassation then met and decided to resign if the magistrates were not released.

All the Belgian tribunals have united and decided to strike and not to meet again until this injustice has been remedied.

At Antwerp on Feb 3,600 Activists marched in procession to the Cercle Thalia. Fifteen thousand patriots organised a counter-demonstration in the Place de Meir. This resulted in a collision, in which many people were killed and injured.—Reuter.

The "autonomy" of Flanders was "unanimously" decided upon and "solemnly" proclaimed on December 22, by a body styling itself the "Council of Flanders," to which the two men mentioned in the telegram, Professor P. Tack and Dr. Auguste Borms, belong.

This body had been elected in February last year by a Special Flemish Diet, the precursor of the similar bogus Diets of Courland and Lithuania, assembled under the auspices of the German Occupation Authority, in execution of the German plans proclaimed openly in the Reichstag by Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the former German Chancellor, as far back as the autumn of 1915, to maintain the Flemings' "right of self-determination" against the Walloons, as a distinct and Germanic nationality. The other members of the "Council of Flanders" include a number of professors and journalists, who have now formally resigned office in order, as they stated in their manifesto, "to express its will with regard to the Council's decision" to proclaim the "complete independence" of Flanders.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal. "The Witness for the Defence"—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

Saturday, April 27.

Theatre Royal. "The Witness for the Defence"—9.15 p.m.

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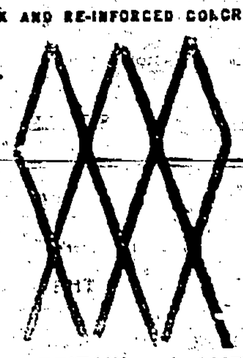

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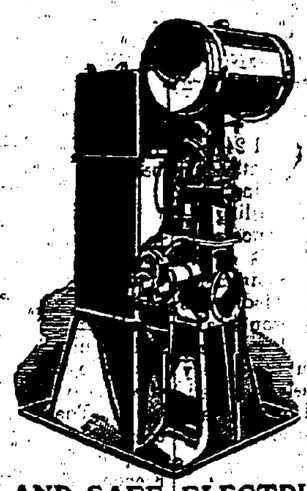

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GENERAL NEWS.

Ex-King "Tino's" Wardrobe.

Mr. Billing asked in the Commons recently whether the export of wearing apparel or other goods from this country to ex-King Constantine would be considered as trading with the enemy, in view of the fact that he had received over £100,000 from German secret funds. Lord Robert Cecil replied that the question was a legal one, which he was not competent to answer. No reply was given to Mr. Billing's further question as to who granted a permit to a special messenger to take two trunks of clothing from a tailor in Sackville street to the ex-King at Berne within the past three weeks.

Nitrogen from Air.

Sir L. Worthington Evans, for the Ministry of Munitions in a written reply to a question by Mr. Robinson, states that important developments have been made in Allied and neutral countries on the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen, and considerable supplies are becoming increasingly available. It is believed that enemy countries are now relying entirely on this source of supply for the production of their explosives. Arrangements have been completed by the Ministry of Munitions for similar production on a large scale in this country, and it is probably that in order to save tonnage, and owing to the length of the voyage from Chile, it will be found necessary to develop this policy still further. This source of supply is also expected to be of great value after the war for the production of fertilisers.

The Labour Bureau.

The Director General of the Labour Bureau has issued a circular telegram to the provinces stating that "Since the outbreak of the European War, foreigners have started in the various provinces to recruit Chinese labourers, and because of the difficulty of the poor to gain their living, the Government has approved of the recruiting with the hope of giving them relief. As the business concerns the welfare of the people, this Bureau has decided to restrict the recruiting offices and to enforce regulations for the protection of the interests of the labourers. A uniform system should should be introduced. As far as we know, there is only one Company registered in the Ministry for recruiting Chinese labourers. There are many offices in the various commercial ports recruiting Chinese labourers for foreigners, and we are ignorant of their regulations and the nature of their works. Therefore all the Shenchangs and Lieutenant Generals are hereby requested to submit to this Bureau details of the recruiting offices, if there are any in their respective provinces and Special Administrative Areas."—*Peking Daily News.*

Trench Editor's Troubles.

Montclair, N. J., March 10.—The trials of publishing the field paper of the American expeditionary force in France are told in a letter received here from the editor, Lieutenant Guy T. Viskniskki whose home is at 174 Valley Road, Montclair. The Stars and Stripes, which Lieutenant Viskniskki edits, is at this time the largest paper published in France, where the newspapers have been reduced in size to the minimum, owing to the cost of white paper, which is over $300 a ton. The Stars and Stripes is always eight pages in size. The distribution problem is a big one, according to Lieutenant Viskniskki. "Here is an army that its leaders are trying to keep hidden from the Boche," he writes, "and they are very cautious about telling where its units are. Yet the paper is expected to reach these units—and I never was a mind reader." The Stars and Stripes has a unique place in the history of army journalism. It is produced editorially by a group of Americans, the type is set by British printers, and French pressmen run it off on a French press. The Stars and Stripes gets a cable service weekly of 2,000 words from America, which sums up all the big events on this side and includes sporting news, also.

GENERAL NEWS.

M.C. and V.A.D.

It is announced that Lieut. Will Griggs, M.C., the well-known jockey, will be married shortly to Miss Madge Parker, a V.A.D. nurse, of Northampton. Lieut. Griggs, who won the Egyptian Derby at Cairo during one of his leaves, holds the Italian Silver Medal for Valour.

Young Tram Drivers.

In his report on the Glasgow tramway accident, of December 5, Colonel Pringle recommends that lads should not be appointed as drivers under the age of eighteen (in this case the driver was seventeen), and that women should receive all possible encouragement to undertake the duties of drivers.

Munition for Shensi.

The Tuchun of Shensi has telegraphed to the Central Government stating that owing to the great number of "tufei" in his province and owing to his having to supply arms and ammunition to General Li'u Tsen-hoh who is now starting a new campaign against the rebels in Szechuan, he requires an immediate supply of arms and ammunition from the Central Government. As the Central Government has decided to reconquer Szechuan through Shensi Province, the Tuchun's request has been favourably considered, and the Ministry of War and the Board of General Staff will forward the arms and ammunition in a day or two.—Peking *Daily News*.

Freaks of a Tornado.

Van Wert, Ohio, March 16—Two persons are known to be dead, another is reported killed, four injured persons are in a hospital, between twenty five and fifty farmhouses are completely or partly wrecked, and scores of barns and outbuildings were blown down as the result of the tornado which swept this country last evening. The known dead are: Bax Lee, 12 years old, of Middleburg and Mrs Charles Gree, the same township. The financial loss in the country is estimated at from $500,000 to $1,000,000. The tornado first struck Middleburg, traveling north-east across Harrison, Pleasant and Union townships. The twister would swoop down, wreck a farmhouse, or possibly two or three, and then jump over four or five miles before doing more damage. Reports received here to-day say that the towns of Continental and Holgate were not wiped out, as reported, but that much property damage was done there. Hundreds of chickens were denuded of every feather. One chicken, with only a few feathers left, was blown high and landed on a telephone post, from which it was rescued. Boilers weighing a ton were found in the roads at several places, having been lifted from fields or creeks and carried many yards. In Union Township a farmhouse was lifted from its foundation and was carried into an adjoining field.

Seven Weeks in Shell Hole.

London, February 8.—After passing through an ordeal of suffering and privation such as one imagines few men could survive, Private J. Taylor, a Holloway man serving in the London Regiment, has been awarded the D.C.M. The official story of his experience published in the London *Gazette* last night is as follows:—"For conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty under exceptionally trying and terrible circumstances. Having been cut off with his company he received a bullet in the thigh causing a compound fracture. To avoid capture he crawled into a shell hole, where he remained for a period of over seven weeks, during the whole of which time the surrounding district was subjected to a severe bombardment by our artillery. He subsisted upon tins of bully beef collected at night from dead bodies, and water which he obtained in a waterproof cape. After some weeks three of the enemy visited his shell hole, but by feigning death he avoided capture and eventually succeeded in crawling back to our lines—a distance of some 900 yards. He displayed extraordinary pluck and endurance by his determination not to fall into the enemy's hands."

NOTICES.

The Name does not make the Piano—A good piano makes a name for itself hence the

WEBER

specially manufactured for this climate by the Aeolian Co.

MOUTRIE'S

SOLE AGENTS.

Save Your Eyes

RIMLESS GLASSES WILL ADD TO YOUR APPEARANCE.

—to:—

N. LAZARUS

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN
28, Queen's Road Central.

DRINK IN WAR TIME.

Prohibition Policy Advocated.

In the House of Commons recently, in the course of the debate on the Address, Mr. Duncan Millar moved an amendment expressing regret that, in view of the increasing need for economy in transport, food, and man-power, no mention was made in the King's Speech of any action to be taken to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicants during the continuance of the war. Supporting his motion, he observed that they had been informed that total prohibition would result in a saving of about 50,700 tons of shipping, or the equivalent of 29 ships.

The output of 16,600,000 barrels, which was still allowed, meant, he said, a loss of 600,000 tons of barley and 60,000 tons of sugar. Was it right that one class should be allowed to consume double rations in the form of beer or stout? He felt absolutely certain that if the Government attempted to go to the extreme length suggested in the amendment there would be an increase in industrial unrest. No National Labour Conference had ever passed a resolution in favour of the doctrine embodied in the amendment, and he asked the House to hesitate before taking such a step, which was bound to cause labour trouble.

Mr. Clynes, in reply, said that the Food Ministry had to a great extent an open mind on this question. While working men would submit to a great deal of inconvenience, there was no evidence in support of the idea that they would agree to absolute prohibition. He pointed out that an increase of production had to be conceded because of a formidable demand some time ago in many parts of the country. The shortage of beer was an increasing cause of industrial unrest.

The amendment was negatived without a division.

MEDICAL REPORT ON ALCOHOL.

Action on the Body.

A new kind of official report has been published by His Majesty's Stationery Office. Instead of being prepared in the form of a Blue Book it is printed in a small handy edition. It is the report of a special medical committee appointed by the Liquor Control Board to inquire into the action of alcohol on the human body.

The findings of the committee are particularly valuable and interesting. It has been ascertained that alcohol, instead of being a stimulant, is a narcotic, and that its direct action is almost wholly confined to the nervous system. Its nutritional value is strictly limited, and its habitual use as an aid to work physiologically unsound. The ordinary use of alcohol, it is pointed out, should not be moderate, but should be limited to the consumption of beverages of adequate dilution, taken at sufficient intervals of time to prevent a persistent deleterious action on the tissues.

Lord D'Abernon has written a preface to the report in which he reminds us that the total amount of money devoted to the purchase of alcohol in this country is nearly 50 per cent. greater than the total receipts of the whole railway system. It is more than double the expenditure on bread, and more than equal to that on meat. Before the war it was approximately equal to the total revenue of the State, and was more than eight times the total amount required for interest on the National Debt.

Apart from the economic aspect, it is admitted by all parties, the Chairman of the Central Control Board adds, "that the misuse of alcohol exercises a considerable influence on health and longevity, and it is contended by one large section of opinion that it is a main cause of crime and poverty."

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION.

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TO BE LET.—RESIDENTIAL FLAT in Prince's Building. Apply to:—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET—PEAK, FURNISHED FLAT, (Complete) for 4 months, June and September, 2 minutes from Tram. Box. No. 1387 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.
Apply to:—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
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TO BE LET.—No. 3, CANTON Villas, Kowloon. Apply to:—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

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WANTED.—FURNISHED ROOMS or FLAT for two bachelors, higher levels preferred. Apply Box 1386 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

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FOR SALE.—"GALESEND," 109 The Peak, 6 rooms. Apply:—C. H. Gale, P.W. Dept.

NOTICES.

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"MAGNETIC"
COOKING STOVES
INSPECTION INVITED.
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DISINFECTION

IS MOST NECESSARY TO YOU AT THIS TIME.

We Hold Stocks of:—

JEYES' FLUID
SANITAS OKOL
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} in one gallon Drums or larger quantities

COSSAGE'S CARBOLIC SOAP,

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W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO.

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KOWLOON BOWLING GREEN CLUB.

OPENING DAY.

THE above will be held on SATURDAY, 27th April 1918, commencing at 3.30 p.m. when the members will be at home to their friends.

D. S. COOPER,
Hon. Secretary.

HONGKONG DOG, CAT, POULTRY AND PIGEON SHOW

1918.

SERVANTS passes, labels and badges are now ready and may be had on application to the office of the Undersigned.

G. W. GEGG.
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer
c/o MR. HUGHES & HOUGH.

NOTICES

ST. GEORGE'S DAY FUND.

"THE WITNESS FOR THE DEFENCE."

REPEAT PERFORMANCES.

THURSDAY, 25th Inst.
SATURDAY, 27th Inst.
AT 9.15 P.M.
ORDINARY THEATRE PRICES.
Booking at MOUTRIE'S from FRIDAY 19th inst. 9 A.M.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price to Pit and Gallery.

NOTICES.

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"AERTEX" CELLULAR UNDERWEAR FOR MEN

THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE CLOTHING FOR THE SUMMER.

SINGLE & DOUBLE
-- TERAI HATS --
MADE EXPRESSLY
--- FOR ---
-- SHAW --

EXTREMELY LIGHT IN WEIGHT AND PERFECTLY SUN PROOF DISTINCTLY SMART IN APPEARANCE AND IDEAL FOR SPORTS USE.

-- NOW SHOWING --

J. T. SHAW

TAILOR AND OUTFITTER.
NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

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HAS BEEN USED WITH CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS IN THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BOILS, BURNS, AND IN ALL INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS WHERE LOCAL TREATMENT IS REQUIRED.

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Easy to use and Entirely supersedes the old fashioned LINSEED POULTICES, BLISTERS, PLASTERS, Etc.

Sole Agents: A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD Hongkong & China.

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries & Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to Walter Douglas Graham of Hongkong (deceased) a duplicate Certificate of sixty shares in the Company or other Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the original Certificate No. 9-9 for shares numbered 28775/28834 and dated 11th January 9-9 has been lost or destroyed. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claims or representation in respect of such original Certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for a Certificate.

M. MANUK, II
Secretary.
Dated 4th day of April, 1918.

NOTICES.

WARD OFF DISEASE
HEPPELL'S FLY SPRAY.

Will permeate the atmosphere of your rooms, and kill all flys, mosquitos and disease germs. Harmless and of pleasant odour. Outfits consisting of atomizer and bottle of fluid, price $6.00 net.
Extra bottles of fluid $2.00
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Names for 1918. issue of the
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MASSAGE.
MR. HONDA.
Trained male Masseur.
Eleven years experience.
Formerly of Tokyo Military Hospital.
WILL VISIT PATIENTS' RESIDENCES IF PREFERRED.
No. 23 QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

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HYGIENOL

A HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AND PERFECTLY SAFE

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THE BEST PREVENTATIVE OF

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

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A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,

TELEPHONE No. 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—$36 per annum. Weekly issue—$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per mensem, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the addressee is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. Out copies sent by post an additional $1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is $1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shameen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1918.

GERMANY AND INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

In an article in this column some little time ago, we pointed out how Germany, among the foremost of European nations, stood alone in her attitude towards international arbitration. If at The Hague Conference of 1899 Germany made a slight illusory concession on the subject of arbitration, at the Conference of 1907 she made no concessions at all. The first delegate was the late Baron Marschall von Bieberstein, a man who will live in history as the author of the famous declaration that the officers of the German navy would always fulfil in the strictest manner the duties which flow from the unwritten laws of humanity. Baron Marschall took a new line. His method was heartily to accept general principles, which cost nothing, and then destroy them when it came to details. Thus the German delegates over and over again declared themselves in favour of obligatory arbitration, but in certain conditions and with certain reservations; and when it came to details, it was found impossible to fulfil those conditions. First they laid down that differences of a political nature were of course excluded; this excluded almost everything for which the world desired obligatory arbitration. Then, after admitting the principle for questions of a juridical nature, they found it almost impossible to discover any questions of a juridical nature which were really suitable for treatment. Some were too small to be worth arbitrating; others too large to be admitted without reserving the honour and the essential interests of nations, of which each nation must be sole judge; others, such as railway conventions, were unsuitable because they might impinge on the military sphere. And, after all, who could possibly say what was juridical and what political? Recently we saw precisely the same method at work in the German negotiations with the Bolsheviks. They accepted principles, and destroy their effect with reservations. At The Hague it was well and successfully done; and no change was made. Those interested in German methods will find the full story, told with official dryness, in Sub-annex 2 to the Protocol of the Ninth Plenary meeting.

However, in 1907, Britain and America, who had in 1899 been the leading champions of obligatory arbitration, determined to force an issue, and brought forward a scheme in Committee. The Anglo-American proposal was voted on, clause by clause; a solid block of some thirty-two States supported each clause; Germany and Austria steadily voted in opposition. The President decided that a proposal on which the Great Powers were not unanimous could not be put to the Conference; and Germany had for the second time prevented obligatory arbitration from finding a place in international law.

The Conference finally adopted a meaningless resolution, (for which America refused to vote), recognising the principle of obligatory arbitration, and declaring that "the differences of opinion which had shown themselves had not passed the bounds of a juridical controversy." This "juridical controversy" had been Marschall's object throughout; by accepting the principle, he strove to get the question treated merely as one of law. Yet everyone knew perfectly that what was at stake was no legal doctrine but the whole question of the peace of the world. According to the Reporter to the Committee, the Belgian delegate, Baron Guillaume, the resolution was voted with enthusiasm; "all the positions acquired were maintained, all the rights safeguarded." To-day these words have their own pathos; for the chief right safeguarded was Germany's "right" to attack her neighbours at her pleasure.

The Truck Traffic Question.

The complaint of the Hon. Mr. David Landale at yesterday's meeting of the Hongkong Tramway Company, anent the practise of truck drivers using the tramway lines, is one that raises an old question to which we have frequently made reference. The figures he cited as showing the extent to which the metals of the Company are used by truck drivers to make their work less arduous constitute clear proof that it is high time something was done to enforce the traffic regulations existing, for it is not moral governance that imposes upon a Company the duty of partial street repairing which does not at the same time afford that Company the ordinary protection of Ordinances that are supposed to be in operation. None will deny that the matter is a rather difficult one for the Government, for the number of trucks in service in Hongkong renders the task of their constant supervision no light one. The ordinary rule of the road that slow vehicles must keep to the side as far as possible, could certainly be enforced, although in some parts of the roads in which metals are laid it would be well-nigh impossible for a truck to proceed without encroaching on the metals.

A Suggestion.

We suggest that the matter might be very largely dealt with if truck drivers were proceeded against when found using the metals in the broad sections of the road, and the complaint against them might well be that they were driving the truck in a manner calculated to endanger the safety of other road users. With all the street traffic that is a feature of Hongkong it is certainly against the public interests that a slow-moving, and very often, heavily laden, truck should monopolise the centre of the road, only passing to the side when a tramcar is approaching. It is really a wonder that more accidents have not happened, and with the greater number of motor cars in use the street dangers of the Colony are becoming such as to demand serious attention. For the Tramway Company one is bound to feel sympathy, but it is really in the greater interests of the public that the law should be enforced. If truck drivers knew that a use of the metals would land them in a fine they would soon keep to the side of the road—their properly appointed place.

Late Arrivals at the Theatre.

From time to time we have heard complaints of the conduct of certain people forming part of audiences in Hongkong theatres, but apparently no-one thinks the cap fits them for on Tuesday night during the performance of "The Witness for the Defence" there was a further exhibition of discourtesy. It is essential to the enjoyment of a play, and for a proper understanding, that every word which falls from the lips of the players should be heard, otherwise the thread is lost, and on Tuesday night quite a lot of the pleasure of some members of the audience, who had the good taste to sit still during the short interval between the acts, was spoilt by other people present who, as soon as the curtain dropped at the end of an act, made a bee-line for the exits, and did not return until the curtain had risen and the play was again in progress. On occasions, these people were trooping in for several minutes while the players were speaking. There was loud talking, chairs were knocked over and bursts of muffled mirth all went to effectually drown any sounds coming from the stage. It is to be regretted that some people are so thoughtless and so lacking in good taste that they should carry on so unmannerly. Conduct of this description is unfair to the rest of the audience who go to the theatre to enjoy the play. It is likewise extremely inconsiderate towards those on the stage.

Killed in Action.

Lieut. Humphrey Hamilton Wilson, of the Royal Flying Corps, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kirkland Wilson of Yokohama, was killed in action on February 16.

DAY BY DAY.

MONEY TALKS, BUT NOT IN THE PRESENCE OF THE MAN WHO HAS WISDOM.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow's birthday anniversary is that of Viscount Grey of Fallodon, K.G., who was born in 1862.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 1 1/4 d.

Supposed Suicide.

The body of a Chinese was found yesterday on the verandah on the third floor of No. 55 Belcher Street. Deceased had evidently committed suicide.

For Flood Relief.

The collections in the Union Church on Sunday 21st instant, in aid of the Flood Relief work in North China, amounted to $391.28, which sum has been handed over to the local Treasurer for the fund.

Spotted Fever.

For the twenty-four hours ended April 24 eight cases of spotted fever were notified. Seven were from the City of Victoria, and one from other districts. There were five deaths. All the sufferers are Chinese.

Forthcoming Events.

Lady May will distribute the prizes at the Victoria British School on Thursday, May 2nd. To-morrow, the Peak School Sports will be held at Tunderagee, 132 The Peak, the residence of the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.

A Mysterious Affair.

The Police report that the body has been sent to the public mortuary of a man named Wong Sing, a Chinese aged 25 years, living at No. 49 Third Street. The body was found at the junction of Pokfulam Road and Third Street. There was a wound in the chest.

Award for Lieut. H. Sutor.

The friends of Lieutenant H. Sutor, R.N.R., late chief officer in the China Navigation Co., Ltd., will be glad to hear that he has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. Lieutenant Sutor left the China Coast to join the Navy shortly after war broke out.

Forthcoming War Lectures.

The Rev. Percy Dearmer, D.D., to whose approaching visit to the Colony we have already referred will deliver three topical lectures dealing with the war. The first, on Tuesday, April 30th, is entitled "The World and the War": the second on Thursday, May 2nd on "Serbia" and the third on Tuesday May 7th. "The British Empire and the War." All the lectures, which will be illustrated with lantern slides, will take place in the Helena May Institute, commencing at 9.15 p.m. on each occasion, and there will be the privilege of helping War Charities by means of the collection-plate. Dr. Dearmer has had considerable war experience, especially in Serbia, and his lecture on that country should be specially interesting.

A Postman's Demand.

Before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, a Postman was charged with attempting to obtain twenty cents by false pretences from a Japanese residing at Wanchai, alleging the same to be the charge made by the Post Office for unpaid letters. Inspector Sim said that defendant handed over the letter and demanded twenty cents as the charge made for unpaid letters. Complainant was not satisfied and said he would go with defendant to the Post Office. He turned to put on his coat, and defendant went away. He later went to Wanchai Post Office and lodged a complaint. The case was adjourned, bail being fixed at $50.

NORTH CHINA CHRISTIAN FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Honourable Treasurers beg to acknowledge the following sums:—

Belilios Girls' School per Mrs. Tanner	...	$ 40.00
Tsa Chai Chinese Church per Dr. Pearce	...	25.00
St. Peter's Church	...	47.75
St. Andrews Church	...	121.57
Singer Sewing Machine Coy. Staff per Mr. Drollette	...	26.00
Union Church	...	390.98
A. H. Harris	...	110.00

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—On behalf of the Committee of the "Society of St. George" we desire to take this early and public opportunity of extending our grateful thanks to all those whose whole-hearted support whether in "Tombola spill" work or "street badge selling" made the splendid result obtained possible.

The labours of the Ladies Sub-Committees have been prodigous and a special word of thanks is due to Mrs. Stabb and Mrs. Ede and the many ladies who assisted them, for the tremendous efforts put forth in either branch of these special appeals. Behind both, and especially the "Spill," has been an enormous amount of willing service which only one "behind the scenes" can properly appreciate.

The Committee further desire to record their keen appreciation of the wonderful result obtained, under Mr. Sinclair's supervision, of "The Witness for the Defence" which was rehearsed and produced when "Pinkie and the Fairies" had perforce to be abandoned as the result of the prevailing epidemic; in a little over three weeks.

The "Edition de Luxe of Louis Raemakers' War Cartoons" was bought by me as one of a syndicate representing a few members of the *Hongkong Club* who felt that such a valuable and historical collection, should remain in the Colony and desired to present it to the Club Library where it will shortly be on view.

In conclusion, we desire to pay a well deserved and heart-felt tribute to Mr. Bentley, the Hon. Secretary, and Mr. Sandford the Hon. Treasurer to the War Bond Committee (whose very heavy labours still continue) and Mr. Ramsey, the Hon. Treasurer to St. George's Day Special Appeals.

Arduous executive labours do not appear in the limelight, but they are none the less essential to success and richly deserve recording.

To the ever generous public of Hongkong who have so royally contributed, we tender grateful thanks. We believe that their splendid support was not so much due to the well organised and insistant appeal as to the increasing recognition of the absolute necessity for greater and still greater support of all War Charities, especially in view of the recent big German offensive.

In this belief, we confidently look forward to the full amount required to fill the "War Bond Drawing" appeal.

Welcome message of Greetings and Good Wishes were received from Canton, Shanghai and Tientsin and cordially reciprocated to.

We are, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

(Sd.) P. H. HOLYOAK, President.
(Sd.) N. J. STABB Vice-President.

BEER OR WATER.

I suppose we're a lot of heathens;
Don't live on the "Angel Plan."
But we're sticking it here in the trenches
And doing the best we can.

When preachers over in Hongkong,
Who talk about "Kingdom Come,"
Ain't pleased with our performance
And are wanting to stop our Rum.

Water, they say would be better.
Water! Great God! out here?
Why, we're up to our knees in water.
Do they think we are standing in beer?

Oh, it sounds all right from the pulpit,
When you sit in a cushioned pew;
But try a few days in the trenches,
Then you'll see what water will do.

Some of the clerical critics,
I think, must be German—bred.
It's time that they called in the doctor,
For it's water they have in the head.

THIRSTY.

"THE MILLION DOLLAR CASE."

Criminal Proceedings Pending.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, an application was heard to adjourn the criminal proceedings pending in the case arising out of the "million dollar opium case."

Mr. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, and Mr. Beavis, for defendants, were present.

Mr. Wakeman said he wishing to ask that the case be adjourned for a week. He did not know whether his Worship was aware that in the civil proceedings judgment was given at the Supreme Court two days ago for the defendants. The matter was adjourned until Saturday week in order that plaintiffs might consider their position—whether they would make any further application before judgment was finally entered up. The judgment was in favour of defendants, so far as it goes, but judgment was not yet finally formed. It might be necessary for plaintiffs to make some further representations as regarded the judgement.

Mr. Beavis said he had to object as strongly as he could against an adjournment any longer than was necessary. He had informed his friend of that.

His Worship:—It seems to me to be quite fair, as this matter is standing adjourned until the civil matter is ended.

Mr. Beavis said that the Judge at the end of a long judgement stated unmistakably that in all the issues raised in the action he found in favour of defendants. There was a complete finding in favour of defendants on the issues of fact. Counsel for plaintiffs had asked for further time to consider the judgement, as His Worship knew this case depended upon the civil case as the charge made against defendants in this criminal case was the same as the one in the Civil action. The same facts were at issue. His friend knew that many months ago the Attorney General stated that all the Crown was desirous of was that a clear and final decison should be obtained from the Puisne Judge. On the questions raised in the Civil Action the Crown had obtained that decision. For the purposes of his application there could be no question that that decision had been finally obtained. Under these circumstances the Crown surely could not need more than a week for the purpose of deciding where they stood. The Crown ought not to be allowed more than a week for the criminal proceedings had been hanging over his clients head for very many months, and it constituted a great hardship. It was not fair or right that those proceedings should be allowed to stand over for a longer period than was necessary. He did not know when the final decree would be entered.

His Worship:—I don't want to hold the men here while the question of costs in the civil action is discussed. It seems to me that the judgement could be entered and the question of costs discussed seperately.

Mr. Beavis:—It is a question of procedure. If an application is going to be made on Saturday week in connection with this matter there may be a further hearing and further issues raised which may be carried on for some period. Before that time arrives the Crown should be pressed to know what their position is. Counsel for the plaintiffs must know.

It was decided to adjourn the case until Tuesday week.

The Auctioned Stage Effects.

Messrs. Powell Co., Ltd. have kindly promised to take delivery of all the stage furniture from the City Hall after Saturday's performance of "The Witness for the Defence" and transfer it to their store where purchasers of the articles at Tuesday night's auction can take delivery, or, if so desired, Messrs. Powell will arrange for the articles to be sent to any address on instructions from the owner.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The Library of Gray's Inn, which furnishes Camberwell with a new chief librarian, is centuries older than the oldest of public libraries. The exact date of its origin is unknown but in 1555 Robert Olislaner bequeathed his law books to his cousin, Robert Nowell, to be placed in the Library at Gray's Inn and secured there by chains." The growth of the collection was slow, for towards the close of the 17th century it numbered only 329 volumes. To-day it ranks among the best legal libraries in the kingdom.

• • •

Newspapers have lost their posters, announcing the day's news, and now posters are to lose their posts. Westminster City Council is going to convert into munitions of war the iron posts which stud the pavements. Formerly essential to mark the footpath and protect the pedestrian from the wheeled traffic, these posts were so much used for exhibiting advertisements that the post gave its name to the notice, and poster became a synonym for placards, although affixed to walls, doors or gates.

• • •

Arms which would have gone from England to Russia will find themselves in American hands. Quite an interesting catalogue could be written of things that were to have been shipped through perilous seas to Muscovy. Coffee, for example, is better, thanks to one such item. A handsome consignment of coffee-grinders was due for shipment before the earthquake came. That altered matters, and to-day grocers, whose coffee had been like broken beans, now grind a mixture creditable to themselves and economical to their customers, the product of the machines which should have gone to Russia.

• • •

The Breton onion-seller, writes a correspondent, was, up till the war, a familiar figure in the Highlands of Scotland. One day, in Caithness, I was playing some of Theodore Botrel's songs on the piano, when to my surprise a pair of lusty voices joined in. Two onion-sellers, hearing me from the road, had come up to the window to enjoy the melodies of their home-land. We kept up a concert for over half an hour, to the extreme delight of all the small boys in the vicinity.

• • •

Lord Brassey, during the latter years of his long life, never went to bed. Seven or eight years ago (writes a correspondent) I was on his yacht, the famous Sunbeam, in the English Channel, when the owner was not there. A most graceful lady of the sea from the outside, the vessel was as elegantly fitted within, and looking into Lord Brassey's bedroom I remarked to the captain on the possibility of comfort even on such long voyages as the Sunbeam had taken. "But his Lordship never occupies this room," said the captain, with an air of great respect; "he never goes to bed." Then how seriously, I thought, must the owner take his position as a master mariner and a navigator, for he was quite competent in that role and had no need to rely upon his captain.

• • •

Not long after, when late at night I was leaving Normanhurst, the Earl's beautiful place in Sussex, my host paused in the large, fire-lit hall and pointed to a chair by which a watchful dog lay. "That is my bed," said he. "I never go to bed." Dignified enough there was nothing aloof about Lord Brassey's fatherly courtesy, but there was a wistful note in his tone which forbade further questioning. By and by, however, I was allowed to know that, in spite of the public work and conscientious industry the old man maintained with great cheerfulness, it was by his doctor's orders that he never lay down to sleep. Ashore or at sea, he kept a half-watch during the night hours in his chair, his dog for company.

DEPORTATION CASE.

Protest by a Solicitor's Clerk.

The case was continued before the Full Court this morning in which Li Hong Mi, a solicitor's clerk, who was ordered to be deported, has brought actions against the Attorney General, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs and the Captain Superintendent of Police.

The details of the actions were contained in our yesterday's edition.

The Hon. Mr. H. E Pollock, K.C., and Mr. C G. Alabaster (instructed by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson), again appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, Attorney General, and the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., for the Crown, appeared for the defence.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock, opened this morning by saying that he wished to quote further cases, as showing the Court that the principle that a man must be heard was a principle of natural justice referred to in a whole number of cases, and that a man must have an opportunity of knowing the evidence brought against him.

Mr. Pollock proceeded to quote a whole number of cases in support of his argument. One point he made was that a person must have an opportunity of explaining his conduct, but how could he do so if he had not been told the mis-conduct he had been guilty of, or which was alleged against him. One authority had laid down that the invariable practice of our law was that no man should be punished before he had had an opportunity of being heard.

Mr. Pollock contended that the Crown ought to have acted judicially, but all the correspondence in the case alleged that the accused had been given all that he was entitled to receive under the Ordinance.

The Chief Justice:—If they are not bound to act judically, then your client is not entitled to more than is specifically laid down in the Ordinance.

Mr Pollock:—Then they can merely act ministerially and executively. It seems a most extraordinary position.

Mr. Pollock asserted that unless the Ordinance definitely stated that certain things would not be done there was an obvious requirement that natural justice should be done.

He later said that he had no doubt that the members of the Executive Council would be extremely astonished if they were told to-day:—"You have had all this evidence before you, and do you really know that this person has never been allowed to see it; that the repeated requests of his solicitors for the details of the evidence have been refused." If you were to ask some members of the Executive Council—Do you really realise that you have taken part in passing this deportation order, and that this unfortunate man has not even seen this report which the Secretary for Chinese Affairs has made, I should imagine that a great many of the members would say: "Of course we never imagined for one moment that we were passing sentence on this man upon the reports and that these reports were being withheld in spite of repeated applications for them; did not know that we were being parties to what seems so unfair on the face of it." He added that he was not suggesting that there had been any intentional desire to mislead the members of the Council, but he could not help thinking that a number of them must have been deceived. Everybody assumed that if a man had been duly examined he had had all the components of a fair trial, and that he had had an opportunity of meeting the allegations against him. It would not be conveyed that he had asked for the evidence against him and that it had been refused. If a lay member of the Council were asked those questions he would probably indignantly say:—"I did not know that for a moment; of course I thought he had been informed as to what was alleged against him; I never imagined for one moment that such an injustice was being done, such unfairness."

Further cases were then quoted by Mr Pollock.

It might not be an interpreter in a solicitor's office. It might have been a question of the right of some practioner, a practioner in the very Court who was invaluable. If that were so could it be said he could be dealt with as Li Hong Mi had been dealt with in this case? could it be said that a British subject had not the right to know what evidence there was against him? were their Lordships going to hold that that tribune, the Governor-in-Council substituted for a Jury to try a criminal offence, were to be entirely seperated from the rules of natural justice. It was self evident that the Governor-in-Council had to ask himself in a case like the present if the accusations were true or not. It was also clear that as regarded finding the truth in these criminal charges, the Governor-in-Council had to determine a matter which in the ordinary course would be determined by a Jury. The Governor-in-Council had to make up his mind as a jury or a magistrate would do, whether the accusations made were true or false. The Governor-in-Council had practically to give a verdict of guilty or not guilty. That being so it was quite clear that the body which had to determine the charges was exercising a judicial function.

GERMANY AND U. S. A.

Demands of American Labour.

Mr. Daniels, Secretary to the Navy, addressing a Labour meeting recently, said:—

"The most bitter disappointment for the Prussians had been the shattering of the 'famous belief' that Labour in America could be stampeded by an insidious propaganda. The day for an appeal to any red-blooded American was past. It was time rather for thanks to those who were engaged heart and soul in the struggle, and to point out, not why they should sever, but how and where they can make their efforts tell most for victory."

Mr. Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labour, said the American people would not permit themselves to be lulled into a fancied security, and, under the guise of Radicalism, go back a hundred years by treating with Germany through international conferences.

"In the name of American Labour," he declared, "I say you cannot talk peace with us now—you cannot talk international conferences. Either you smash your autocracy, or we will smash it for you. Get out of France, back from Belgium, back from Serbia, and back to Germany then you can talk peace."

The meeting adopted a resolution declaring its steadfast loyalty to "America's enlightened call," and adding, "We recognise that this great struggle is a war that is essentially Labour's war, a war of the useful people of the world against the agents and institutions of tyranny and oppression, and we are resolved to remain with the struggle to a victorious conclusion."—Reuter.

An Intruder in the Grave.

In the Manx Consistorial Court the Vicar General granted a faculty for the exhumation and reinterment of the body of a German prisoner who had been mistakenly buried in the same grave with two British soldiers. He said there was considerable indecency in the idea of British soldiers being buried with German prisoners. It was highly objectionable to their families.

Munition Girl's Suicide.

Unjustly suspected of dishonesty, a Bath girl aeroplane worker, Mabel Holland, sixteen, threw herself from Grosvenor suspension bridge into the Avon. "I am nearly driven out of my mind with their taunts," she wrote in a letter to her mother. "The girls (who worked with her) have driven me to this." The verdict was "Suicide during temporary insanity."

TROTSKY.

The Revolutionary's Life in New York.

An interesting sketch of Trotsky's life in the Jewish quarter of New York, where he lived during the war until March last, appears in a recent issue of the American *Call*:—

Trotsky worked on a revolutionary Jewish newspaper on the East Side, equivalent to our East-end. The writer of the article, Mr. Henry Moskowitz, was the chairman of a committee which compiled a Black Book of Jewish Suffering, and he presented it at a meeting of 5,000 Jewish workmen on March 25, 1917. Among the speakers on that occasion was Trotsky, who is described as follows:

Upon the platform sat a tall, broadshouldered, shabbily-dressed and gaunt figure. His friends say that he is under 40, but his appearance, with the lines of suffering in his face, was that of a man past 50. He had keen and blazing eyes. He looked unshaven and his hair was dishevelled. He was a picture of the disinherited intellectual—a fighting agitator who had neither the means nor the inclination to concern himself with his appearance.

The chairman introduced him—Comrade Trotsky. When he rose, the Convention applauded him vigorously. They recognised him as one of their own.

Trotsky's manner of speaking was unlike the manner of the conventional agitator. He was calm, sincere, and undramatic His sharp, metallic voice penetrated the hall without exertion and carried conviction.

His personality was magnetic. Every little while the audience chuckled or roared with laughter at a sally or a satirical reference to the capitalistic war for humanity.

Trotsky depicted the world as the clash of capitalistic States in their race for world empire. He referred to Morgan of the United States, Bleichroeder of Germany, and the Rothschilds of France and England as capitalists who were accidentally Americans, Germans, French, or English. If shaken in a hat and thrown into other countries, they would take the other side with the same degree of patriotism.

He contrasted the conflict of interests of the capitalistic States with the common interests of the workers of the world, and pointed out that there was only one war in which the workers of all lands were concerned—the class struggle; and only one enemy—capitalism.

He appealed to the workers to remain steadfast to their internationalism, and to continue their enthusiasm for the only tactics which will realise it—the revolution of the workers of the world.

While in New York Trotsky lived in a Bronx flat with his wife and two children. He earned a meagre living by lecturing to Socialist locals and writing for a Russian radical paper, the *Navy Mir*, in its dingy editorial rooms on St. Mark's-place.

Trotsky was born in a little Jewish colony in the province of Kerson (Little Russia). He received his education at the gymnasium of Tchernigov, and probably went to the University, though he was never graduated. He was, like other Russian students, early engrossed in revolutionary activities. He became prominent in the revolution of 1905 as president of the first Council of Workmen's Delegates at Petrograd.

With the failure of the 1905 revolution, Leon Braunstein—for that is his real name—was arrested, tried, convicted, and exiled for life to Siberia. Like other revolutionists, he made a daring escape from Siberia, and it is said that he accomplished it by the use of the passport of his gaoler, whose name, Trotsky, he also assumed, and whom he sufficiently resembled to make such a method successful.

He lived the life of a revolutionary exile past in some of the leading capitals of Europe—Berlin, Vienna, London, Paris, and Madrid he knew. Like other revolutionists, he found refuge in Switzerland.

Both in his point of view and in his life experience the world is his country. He displays in all his writing a familiarity with the latest Socialist thought of Europe and a knowledge of Socialist and Radical European leaders which comes from close personal association.

He arrived in American in 1916, and received a warm reception from his East Side comrades, who were accustomed to welcome and help revolutionary outcasts. The East Side has been a sanctuary for many of the men and women who were driven from pillar to post for their dreams of Russian freedom.

Trotsky's struggles on the East Side were not new. He talked to scores of assemblies and wrote many articles. He had on the East Side and in the Radical Socialist movement a large and responsible audience.

Sholem Asch brilliant Jewish writer and dramatist, whose plays have stood the test of successful European production, and whose fascinating feuilletons should have a wider audience than the Yiddis newspaper reading public wittily remarked to me, as we sat in one of those East Side cafes, where the air is either heavy with philosophic discourse or scintillating with wit: "I am honoured with the burden bequeathed to me by the Russian Premier. I must pay the 200 dols. for the Premier's furniture which he bought on the instalment plan for his Bronx flat. His Excellency, answering the call of his country, left New York and left me with the debt—which I had guaranteed."

So Leon Trotsky returned to Russian and plunged into the maelstrom.

Trotsky is endowed with a scalpel-like critical faculty schooled by years of revolutionary activity and study of Socialist literature. He is typical of a class of European Socialist journalists who have been trained to a life of critique.

Temperamentally he is like those brilliant Jewish Labour leaders I have known on the East Side whose minds require the stimulus of a strike to bring out their resourcefulness and their ingenious fighting tactics which have won many a hard-fought battle for the organised workers.

Trotsky's internationalism is rooted in economic determinism. The world war, according to Socialist theory, represents the collapse of the capitalistic States in their economic rivalry for world markets. The internationalism Trotsky represents can be achieved only by a world revolt of the proletariat. Trotsky hopes to stimulate this revolt by Russian propaganda among the German soldiers. He has the abiding faith of revolutionists in the force of the revolutionary idea.—*Daily Chronicle.*

FRETFUL BABIES

Mrs. John M. Weaver, Blissfield, N B, writes:—"I can speak very highly of Baby's Own Tablets I have used them for my children and find they are the best medicine a mother can give her little ones. I would strongly recommend them to all mothers who have fretful babies." Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, regulate the bowels and stomach; break up colds and simple fevers; expel worms; cure vomiting and indigestion and make teething easy. They are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 60 cents a vial from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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After allowing for amounts not yet collected, it is estimated that yesterday's Street Collection will realise about $13,500, including a donation of $2,000. from Messrs. Reiss and Co.

J. H. RAMSAY,
Hon. Treasurer,
Hongkong St. George's Day Fund.
24th. April, 1918.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG GOVERNMENT
6 % WAR LOAN OF 1916.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that COUPON No. 3 is payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, on 1st May, 1918.

A. M. THOMSON,
Colonial Treasurer.
Hongkong. 16th., April, 1918.

A S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY THIRD ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company (since its registration) will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 4th May, 1918, at NOON, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 917

The Register of Shares of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 29th day of April, to MONDAY, the 6th day of May 1918, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th April, 1918.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between
MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.
Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.
Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:—
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU.

JUNE 21 & AUGUST 31, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street Tel. 1934.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

—(o)—

Owners of The "SHIRE" Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 10. Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Tamjog	26th Apr. at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sungkiang	27th Apr. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	30th Apr. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Tamsui	2nd May at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong April 25, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Building.

Telephone No. 1574.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.	
Haihong	J. W. Evans	FRI.,	26th Apr., at noon.
Haitan	A. E. Hodgins	TUES.,	30th Apr., at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 26th Apr. at 3 p.m.
S'HAI via S'tow & N'po	Taisang	Sun., 28th Apr. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Wosang	Tues., 30th Apr. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 3rd May at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE:—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon. This line is temporarily disorganized owing to the war. Particulars on application.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Swatow when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—NEW YORK.

Branches and Agencies in all parts of the Commercial World.

BANKERS.
FORWARDERS.
TOURIST AGENTS.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—the best form in which to carry travel funds.

13, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL. TEL. NO. 2500.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Rise in Freights on Indian Service.

Both the N. Y. K. and O. S. K. (says the "Manchuria Daily News)" have extracted the greater part of hold space to be offered to the United States from their fleets on the Indian service and have been obliged to decrease the number of trips on the route, it being more difficult than originally supposed to charter suitable substitutes. The two Companies are comparing notes as to the proposed rise of freights which is thought to materialise in the near future. It is conjectured that the rate on the line will be raised to Y50 from Y40 per ton, and that for an extra steamer to Y60 from Y42-45. It will mean a rise by 20-25 per cent.

Sails and Charter Reports.

The ships' prices are maintaining a stiff tone and no slump in prices is anticipated in the near future says the "Manchuria Daily News." The Miyagiya has contracted to sell its newly-built wooden vessel, 1,500 tons to the Shosho Kisen Kaisha at Y300 per ton d.w. She is nearing completion at the Ishikawajima Shipbuilding Yard and will be ready for delivery in July next. The N. Y. K. has arranged to charter two newly built steamers each of 9,000 tons d.w. class at Y41 for a single trip to Seattle. The two steamers were constructed by the Kawasaki Dock on its own account and will be included in the fleet to be offered to the United States. The above charterage has created a record on the trans-Pacific service.

Treatment of Shipowners.

At a recent meeting of the Council of the Hull Chamber of Shipping a resolution was on the agenda:—"That this Chamber, the majority of whose members are not shipowners, protests against the unfair and one sided treatment of British shipowners by the Government." The Shipping Committee stated that concrete cases now showed that shipowners were not only unable to make reserves for the purchase of new tonnage, but were suffering heavy losses at the present rates of freight and war insurance. Owing to the enormous profits earned by neutral shipowners, which were being applied to the reorganisation and increase of their own mercantile marine, British shipowners were now faced with the difficult problem of meeting the competition of other nations for the world's trade after the war. The Shipping Committee considered that a most vital question, not only for the shipowners but for the country, because on the mercantile marine and its progress depended the commercial fate of the nation. The President anticipated that the resolution would give rise to considerable discussion, but as no member of the Shipping Committee was present he suggested that it stand over until the next meeting.

Scottish Ship Canal.

Messrs. Armstong, Whitworth, and Co.'s report to the Admiralty on the proposal to connect the Firths of Forth and Clyde by a ship canal is severely criticised in the report of a special commission. Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co.'s representatives think the suggested direct canal would have a value which would justify the expenditure of sufficient revenue from commercial vessels being ultimately secured to meet at least the cost of maintenance. The Committee declare, however, that this is not so. It is true that the distance would be shorter than the sea route by the North of Scotland, but slow steaming in the canal, delays at locks, pilotage delays, delays caused by fogs, and the risk of accidents would largely counterbalance that, and the expense in tolls would destroy any chance that the canal might otherwise have. If the success of the Manchester Ship Canal is pointed to the Committee reply that the Lancashire and the Scottish areas are very different. For over 20 out of 39 miles traversed between the Forth and the Clyde the land surface is 100 feet or more above sea level, and the cost of making the canal would be enormous. The further cost of "connecting the anticipated industrial propositions on the top of the bank with existing railways" has also the Committee say, to be allowed for. "Even on strategical grounds it is urged that there is no parallel with the Kiel canal. The Loch Lomond route is regarded more favourably by the Committee, but it also is considered impracticable. Finally, it is pointed out that Leith would benefit if the suggested canal resulted in commercial development, but the Committee are profoundly convinced that it would bring no prosperity to the district." Manchester Guardian."

NOTICES.

WELLS FARGO & CO.
EXPRESS.

FORWARDERS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SHIPPING OF TOURISTS' BAGGAGE AND PURCHASES. TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES CASHED.

B. MONTEITH WEBB & CO., Representatives.
FORWARDING DEPT:
1a, Chater Road. 'Phone No. 1500.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.
(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO.)

Monthly Services:—
HONGKONG, SWATOW & BELAWAN DELI (MEDAN).
S.S. "'s JACOB"
will leave on or about March.
HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE.
S.S. "van WAERWYCK"
will leave on or about March.
For freight and passage apply to:—
York Building. Tel. 1574.
Hongkong, 1st Mar., 1918. JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN. Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.
Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,
or to REISS & Co. Canton
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

HOTEL LISTS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Abraham D — Kien W
Anderson Miss A G — Lay A H
Archbutt G S — Little A C
Burns N — Ludin G
Bohanan C O — Longfield S
Brand Mrs — Lauritsen Mr & Mrs C
Birrell J D — Leitis Mr & Mrs J J
Baring J H — Lucas W H
Boust Mr & Mrs A L — Lassalat Mr & Mrs
Birbeck B J — Maclean Dr G W
Baxter H A — May G H
Browall W G — McInnes C M
Baillios Mrs E R — Macdonald Major & Mrs D
Branch Capt & Mrs B — Mereski J
Beswick Mr & Mrs C — Marriott Dr & Mrs O
Brown J A H — Monovan Mr & Mrs McGarity Capt F
Ballister Miss — Mitt Mrs N
Barnes W F — Nicholson M R
Besnard J — Noble G
Clarke W E — Nicolson J S
Cameron R V — Nesson Mr & Mrs W P
Calderon L A — Olsen R T
Courtney J D — Rishwood M
Carton Mrs — Ritchie D
Constantin Mr & Mrs — Reay Miss F
Caillard G — Ray E H
Cabee J A — Riechelman F
Campbell A B — Riechelman D
Cojan Capt & Mrs J — Rowe Miss
Davis Mrs F E — Rasmussen Miss M
Dranus B C — Sewall Miss K
Dashkevitch Mrs — Scott J H
Ducroiset Mrs M — Sheeham Miss H
Esnault Madam E — Seybt C E
Franz H E — Stalker J
Grimble Mr & Mrs G — Star A W van der Slade Mrs M
Grimble Miss D — Schofield Alfred
Grimble Miss V — Thomsen P
Gray Mr & Mrs I — Templeton C P
Gestreand — Thompson F G
Golembiofsky W S — Thompson Mrs R E
Hall Capt T P — Thyssen Dr J F
Hodgins Mrs A E — Vint Thos
Hall Mr & Mrs B — Weymouth Mr & Mrs E
Hoogenwerffs W E — Wylie Mr & Mrs B
Hodgson Mr & Mrs P M — Watson Mrs J
Hooper A Shelton — Wagtendonk W J van
Harper G — Wood Capt G G
Hamblin Capt — Williamson Mr & Mrs S T
Hashiur A — Wilson Mr & Mrs R C E
Houten D J van
Innes Capt & Mrs R
Joseph E M
Kien Lui

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Carleton Vice Consul & Mrs A E — Bolfe Capt P H
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Dye Mr & Mrs C — Sanger R
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Haslett G H — Shnitnikoff B N
Knight Mr & Mrs P L — Simmons F B
Singer Mr & Mrs E T
Logan Mr & Mrs W — Stackhouse J W
Marshall Mr & Mrs W L — Stackhouse Mrs A A
Tod Mr & Mrs Peter
Mathison Mr & Mrs F — Turnbull Mr & Mrs T G
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Bird C B — Mattingley R F
Carter Mr & Mrs A T — Moore Mrs
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Cartwright Mr & Mrs H A — Ranger Mr & Mrs F E
Cormack Mrs J B — Roberts Mr W E
Douglas Capt & Mrs — Robertson Mr & Mrs A W
Driffhont P C — Salvesen Mrs
Eichelberg W — Schaap W
Evans S — Smith Mr & Mrs V Findlay
Fuller Denman — Smith Mr & Mrs A Findlay
Flamman T — Soomes
Galloway Mr & Mrs A D — Turner Mr & Mrs G F
Gibson Dr A — Vermeulen G
Hale Mr & Mrs B A — Ventris Major-Gen F
Johnson F B — Ventris Miss
Kindersley Mr & Mrs B C M — Ward Lt Col John C M G, M P
Klein F O — Wetton Mr & Mrs G E
Kartsweg J — Weenig L
Litt Mrs — Young Col J R
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Bannerman G — Legge Mrs B
Budge W — McAinsh Mr & Mrs
Bowern T — McGee Mrs
Cheng Mr & Mrs T S — McTavish H M
Culhane Mrs T B — Morley W
Course Mr & Mrs — Morton A
Cumming Mrs — Passmore Mrs W C
Fritz C — Richardson Mr & Mrs G E
Gregory Mr & Mrs — Sleigh E M
Goldring P W — Stubbings Mrs
Guthrie Mrs — Starkey Mr & Mrs
Hammes Mr & Mrs — Todt A L
Haywood G B — Underwood Mr & Mrs
Hoy A W T — White Mr & Mrs J W
Jackson Mr & Mrs Wm — Withy Mr & Mrs
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CARLTON HOTEL.

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Bennings J — McGhee Guy
Brewer N — Paul S
Cameron Mrs F E — Petroff Commander & Mrs S N
Carrure L F — Rosser Mr & Mrs F
Dobinson Mrs E — Reise C C
Fange H van der — Rowlands Mrs W Bowen
Greenfeldt Capt — Rasbotnik G F
Graae K B — Stephens Mr & Mrs
Highfield Mr & Mrs — Scholten H J
Hollijts C C — Steinburg Capt A
Kovy A — Thom Wm
Kerklovan G N — Watkins H
Koretsky Mrs — Wijk E Van der
Meek H — Wichels F
Murrel O — Williams H L
Munck W A de

GRAND HOTEL.

Austin D — Hennessy H J
Bradey C — Horney H D
Brooks J P — Johanson F
Croswell H M — MacDonald F
Cruz Dr & Mrs J M — Oliver O L
Cummins T J — Purdy W T
Delaney J — Purgold G E
Donnelly L — Reilly F F
Fothgill F G — Wall O M

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
JAPAN AND COAST PORTS			
Swatow and Singapore	Taming	B. & S.	6, Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Kaga M.	N. Y. K.	26, Apr.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Bombay M.	N. Y. K.	26, Apr.
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	26, Apr.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	26, Apr.
Shanghai	Sunkiang	B. & S.	27, Apr.
Shanghai via Swatow & Ningpo	Taisang	J. M. Co.	28, Apr.
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Ceylon M.	N. Y. K.	29, Apr.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	30, Apr.
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	30, Apr.
Shanghai	Woosang	J. M. Co.	30, Apr.
Shanghai	Tamaii	B. & S.	2, May
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	3, May
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hirano M.	N. Y. K.	9, May
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Tango M.	N. Y. K.	18, May
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	15, June

NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Ice Company Limited will be held at the registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, Victoria, Hongkong, on Monday the 6th day of May 1918, at 12 o'clock noon when the subjoined resolutions which were passed at the extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 16th day of April 1918, will be submitted for Confirmation as special resolutions:—

(1) That it is expedient to effect an amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company Limited and that with a view thereto this Company be wound up voluntarily and that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up.

(2) That the conditional Agreement submitted to the meeting for amalgamation of this Company with the Dairy Farm Company Limited upon the terms (*inter alia*) of the acquisition by that Company of the complete undertaking, business, goodwill and property of this Company in return for the issue to this Company of 52,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company Limited of the nominal value of $7.50 each credited as fully paid up (being eight shares of $7.50 each of that Company for each share of $25 each of this Company) and of the issue by the Dairy Farm Company Limited to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Limited, the General Managers of this Company (upon their entering into restrictive covenants which have been agreed upon and by way of bonus as compensation for their loss of office as General Managers of this Company) of 2,000 shares of the Dairy Farm Company Limited of the nominal value of $7.50 each credited as fully paid up be and the same is hereby approved and that the Liquidators be and they are hereby authorised pursuant to Section 185 of the Companies Ordinance 1911 to adopt the said Agreement and carry the same into effect with such (if any) modification either before or after the execution thereof as the said Liquidators may think expedient.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1st to 10th May 1918, both days inclusive.

Dated the 16th day of April, 1918.

JARDINE, MATHESON, & CO., LTD.
General Managers

NOTICE.

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA.
(MITSUBISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKASIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOTANI, HOJO, NAMAZUTA, SAYO, KANADA, SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, SIBAI and OYUBAR Collieries.
Agents for SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE:—
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGASAKI MOJI, KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, OTARU, MURORAN, HAKODATE, KOBE, OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TSURUGA, VLADIVOSTOCK, HANKOW, PEKING, DAIREN, TAIPEH, LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, HAIPHONG, CANTON and SINGAPORE.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI."
Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 5th Ed., Western Union, and Bentley's.

AGENCIES:—
CHINKIANG—Messrs. GEARING & Co., MANILA—Messrs. MACONDRAY & Co., SINGAPORE—Messrs. BORNEO Co., LTD, GLASGOW—Messrs. A.R. BROWN, MCFARLANE & Co., LTD.

For Particulars, apply to—
S. KAWATE.
Manager.
Hongkong, No. 9, Pedder Street.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

s.s. "SHINYO MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, AND MANILA.

The above named steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 20th April, 1918, at 5 P.M., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godowns.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 24th April, 1918, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godowns.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godowns, where it will be examined on 26th April, 1918, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after the 2nd May, 1918.

T. DAIGO,
Manager.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1918.

HIMROD'S
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory organs may be suffering from—whether
ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, NASAL CATARRH, or ORDINARY COUGH.
—you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply unequalled.
SMOKED OR INHALED
Sold in tins by Chemists throughout the World.
SOLE PROPRIETORS, HIMROD MFG. CO.
50 YEARS at Charles and Glen Sts., BALTIMORE, MD.
CURE FOR ASTHMA

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
SATURDAY
the 27th April, 1918.
at 12 o'clock (noon)
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
The Furniture, Fixtures, Goodwill, Stock-in-trade and Book debts of the Yee Cheong Toong firm of No. 20, Salt Fish Street, as a going concern in one lot according to the printed Particulars and Conditions of Sale copies of which can be had on application to—

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
or to
G. R. HAYWOOD,
Solicitor
10, Des Vœux Road, Central.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
MONDAY, the 29th, April 1918.
commencing at 11 a.m.
at No. 8 B Duddell Street
(For account of the concerned)

1 40—B.H.P. Crude Oil Marine Engine (complete)
1 5—B.H.P. Crude Oil Marine Engine with spare shaft and propeller
and at No. 4 Duddell Street
1 Pulsometer Pump (complete)
4600 lbs. Gear grease
5000 lbs. Light gear grease
51 Brass Check Valves
18 " 9" Electric brackets
1995 Hoes
5 Single Phase Motors from ½ to 10 H.P.
2280 Galvanized Brackets
750 Pieces Steel Tubing ⅜"
137 lbs. Lead fuse wire
6000 Wood Blocks 1" x 3½"
25 Rolls Genasco Roofing,
40 Kegs Red Lead
80 " Black Paint
32 " Mid Chrome Paint
4 Bales Seaming Twine

On view from Saturday the 27th inst.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the Mortgagees Mr. Geo. P. Lammert has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
Tuesday the 30th day of April, 1918, at 3 p.m. at his Sales Room, Duddell Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The following Valuable Leasehold Property situate at Victoria Hongkong, viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as Section G of Marine Lot No. 200 and Section D of the Southern Portion of The Praya Reclamation to Marine Lot No. 200 Together with the messuage erected thereon known as No. 116 Des Voeux Road West Victoria—aforesaid Proportions of Annual Crown Rent $9.70 and $4.90 respectively. Area 6 5 Square Feet and 260 Square Feet respectively.

For further particulars and conditions of sale
Apply to
JOHNSON, STOKES AND MASTER,
Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street, Hongkong.
Solicitors for the Mortgagees,
or to
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 15th April, 1918

NOTICE.

HONGKONG DOG CAT POULTRY & PIGEON SHOW 1918.

THE ABOVE SHOW will be held at the Race-Course on SATURDAY, next the 27th inst.
Judging will commence at 2 o'clock sharp.
All exhibits must be on the Show Ground by 12 Noon.
Admission $1.—Ladies free
Soldiers & Sailors in uniform free.
The Band of the Middlesex by kind permission of Col. Ward & Officers" will be in attendance.
Magnificent Poultry entries.
All the best specimens of the Dogs of the Colony.
G. W. GEGG,
Hon. Secretary & Treasurer.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to sell by Public Auction
ON
TUESDAY
the 14th day of May, 1918, at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON, at his Sales Room in Duddell Street Victoria, Hongkong.

THE VERY VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

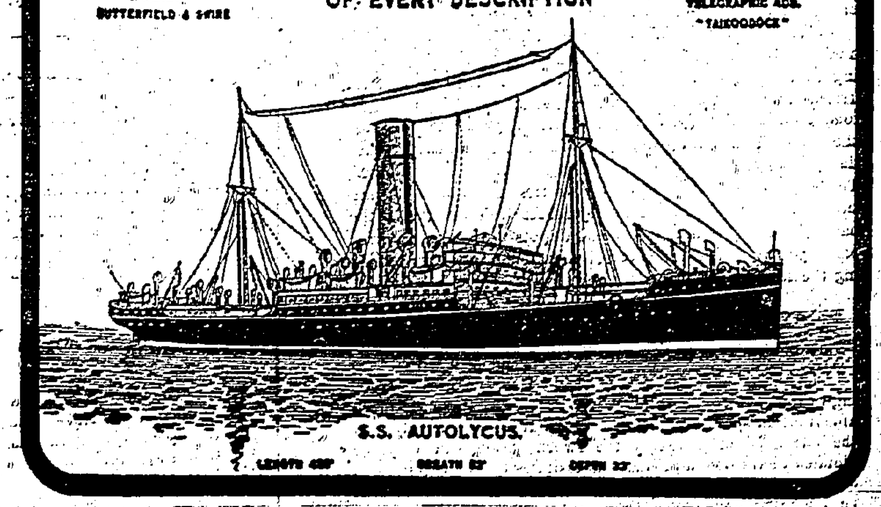
situate in Barker Road at The Peak and comprising those pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as RURAL BUILDING LOT NUMBER 70 and GARDEN LOT NUMBER 2, together with the attractive residential house thereon known as
"TUSCULUM"
and garden tennis court thereto attached
IN ONE LOT

Rural Building Lot No. 70 contains an area of 29,90 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 75 years.
Garden Lot No 24 contains an area of 7800 square feet and is held under a Crown Lease for 21 years.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to
MESSRS. DEACON LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,
1, Des Vœux Road, Central,
Vendors' Solicitors.
or
to MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
The Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 22nd April, 1918.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the agreement for service between J. M. Xavier and the Hongkong Import & China Produce Export Co. has expired by effluxion of time.
LO AND LO
Solicitors for the
ABOVE-NAMED COMPANY.

NOTICES.

THE
Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Co.
of Hongkong Ltd.
BUILDERS OF SHIPS & ENGINES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AGENTS BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
TEL. No. 203
TELEGRAPHIC ADD. "TAIKOODOCK"


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Hongkong's Emporium and Exporters
The Largest Modern Dept. Store in the East.
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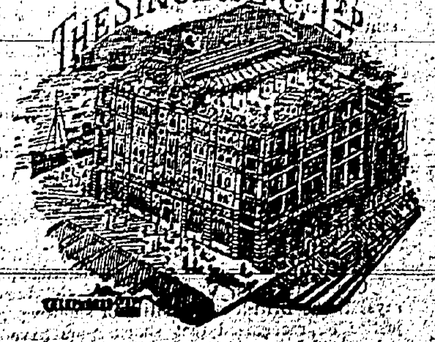

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITISH NAVY RAIDS OSTEND AND ZEEBRUGGE.

Destroyer and Submarine Bases Blocked.

London, April 23.

The Admiralty reports: A raid was made early this morning on the Ostend and Zeebrugge destroyer and submarine bases, our forces returning. There is scanty information hitherto but it is stated the raid met with a reasonable measure of success. The force employed, except the covering ships, consisted of auxiliary vessels and six obsolete cruisers. Five of these cruisers, filled with concrete, were used as block ships to run aground and, in accordance with orders, were blown up and abandoned by their crews. The casualties are not yet reported.

In the House of Commons, Sir Eric Geddes stated that most probably the attacks on Ostend and Zeebrugge mentioned in the Admiralty communique to-day had effectively blocked the entrance to Bruges Canal. In the course of the operations much damage was done to enemy craft at Zeebrugge. A German destroyer was sunk when trying to put to sea. We lost a destroyer by gunfire, also two coastal boats which were very small vessels, and motor-launches.

Sir Eric Geddes made a supplementary statement to the communique regarding the raid on Ostend and Zeebrugge. He said it was an extremely gallant and hazardous affair that was carried out last night. Some officers had been fighting the greater part of the night and some had not yet returned. Vice-Admiral Roger Keys, commanding at Dover, commanded the raid. (Cheers). The six obsolete cruisers participating were twenty to thirty years old, namely the Brilliant, Sirius, Iphegenia, Intrepid, Thetis and Vindictive. The first five were filled with concrete and were to be sunk in the channel and entrances to Zeebrugge and Ostend if that could possibly be managed. The Vindictive, working with two Mersey ferryboats, the Daffodil and Iris, carried storming and demolition parties to storm the head of the mole running from Zeebrugge. The Vindictive was specially fitted with bows for landing the storming parties and specially armed for that purpose with flame-throwers, Stokes mortars, etc. The men employed on the block ships and in the storming and demolition parties and on the Vindictive, which were particularly hazardous parts of the undertaking, were bluejackets and marines picked from a very large number of volunteers from the Grand Fleet (cheers) and all naval and marine depots. There was great competition for the undertaking and only a very small proportion of volunteers could be used. There were light covering forces belonging to the Dover command and Harwich forces under Admiral Tyrwhitt covering the operation in the North. A force of monitors, also a large number of motor launches, coastal motorboats, etc., all of which were small and fast craft carrying a maximum crew of about six—and other small craft, participated in the operation, which was particularly intricate and had to be worked strictly to time table. It involved very delicate navigation on a hostile coast without lights and largely under unknown navigation conditions which have developed since the war and with the added danger of unknown minefields. The high development of the scientific use of fog for smoke—more fog than smoke—combined with certain wind conditions was essential to the success of the operation, because this afforded protection from the batteries. He had just heard that the officer who developed this was killed. The general plan was this: after an hour of intense bombardment by the monitors at Zeebrugge the Vindictive (with her auxiliaries the Iris and Daffodil) were to run alongside the head of the mole firing their guns as they approached, storming parties and demolition parties were to be landed and meantime three of the blockships, namely the old cruisers mentioned, assisted by coastal motor boats and motor launches, were to make for the entrance of the canal to be run aground and blown up. Two old and valueless submarines were to run against the pilework connections between the masonry portion of the mole and the shore. The submarines were filled with explosives to be blown up against the pilework, destroying or damaging the pilework connection in order to cut off the mole from the shore. At Ostend the operation was simpler. Two blockships were to be grounded and blown up at the entrance to the port. The difficulties of this part of the undertaking were considerably increased by mist, rain, low visibility and consequent absence of effective aerial co-operation.

At Zeebrugge two blockships out of the three attained their objectives and have been sunk, blown up in the entrance of the Canal. The third blockship grounded in the passage. A certain amount of damage, at present unknown, was done by gunfire and torpedo attack upon the enemy destroyers and other craft lying alongside the mole. A coastal motorboat reports torpedoing an enemy destroyer trying to escape seawards.

One of the two old submarines attained its objective and was blown up, the explosion destroying the piling leading to the mole. Storming parties from the Vindictive, Iris and Daffodil attacked under extremely heavy fire and fought most gallantly, maintaining their position alongside the mole for an hour (cheers), causing, it is believed, much damage to the enemy and inflicting considerable losses. The objectives for the storming parties and demolition parties on the mole were the enemy forces holding it and the battery, destroyer and submarine depots and large seaplane base upon it. The three vessels mentioned, after re-embarking the landing parties, withdrew.

GERMAN PUBLICIST ON PEACE.

London, April 23.

The prominent German publicist Georg Bernhard, writing in the "Vossische Zeitung," says: It is increasingly probable that a speedy peace is only obtainable politicaly. If the war must be ended by the sword peace can only be dictated in London and that necessitates time. Britain can only be beaten if the Central Powers unite on the continent be understandings or widen the basis of their power by annexations east and west.

IRELAND AND CONSCRIPTION.

Strike in Progress Against the Movement.

London, April 23.

A twenty-four hour anti-conscription strike is at present progressing in Nationalist Ireland. Business is completely suspended. In Dublin all public-houses, hotels and restaurants are closed, newspapers are not published, trams are not running and train services are curtailed. Sixteen Irish King's Counsel, including several Crown prosecutors, have signed the anti-conscription declaration. The separate Protestant anti-conscription movement is obtaining increased support in many places.

BRITISH SHOPKEEPERS.

A Compliment from an Enemy Newspaper.

Amsterdam, April 22.

Commenting on the Man-Power Bill the "Tageblatt" says: If the British are a nation of shopkeepers, it must in justice be recognised that shopkeepers have seldom been seen so generous in sacrifice of blood and treasure.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AUSTRIA'S FOOD SITUATION.

Vienna Traders Plight.

Zurich, April 23.

The Burgomaster of Vienna, speaking at a public meeting, said the available foodstuffs were very scanty and the greatest sacrifices would be necessary to hold out during the coming weeks. Official organisations had broken down and he foreshadowed the day when the middle class trader would be reduced to beggary. He voiced disappointments in regard to the Ukraine supplies and added that Austria's only hope lies in obtaining further aid from Germany.

AUSTRIAN EXPLOIT FAILS.

Landing Party Captured Near Ancona.

Rome, April 23.

An official message says: A party of sixty Austrian sailors aboard a motor-boat larkled in the darkness on the 4th. inst. north of Ancona. They were unobserved and hid in a small farmhouse until nightfall on the 5th. when they attempted to reach their objective; but a patrol of carabiniers immediately discovered and captured them.

GERMANY AND RUMANIA'S OIL FIELDS.

Amsterdam, April 22.

A German company will shortly be formed to take over the leases of the Rumanian oilfields. Germany in future will thus be able to import over half the necessary supply of oil, thus becoming practically independent of America.

ALSACE-LORRAINE LOYAL TO FRANCE.

Amsterdam, April 23.

The Alsace-Lorraine Landtag has refused to discuss the Budget because discussion of the country's future is prohibited.

DANISH ELECTIONS.

Copenhagen, April 23.

As a result of the elections, in which women voted for the first time, the House is composed of 71 Ministerialists and 68 Opposition, the former consisting of Radicals and Socialists.

GERMANY'S CHAMPION AIRMAN.

His Last Fight.

London, April 22.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says the funeral of Richthofen this afternoon was a most impressive spectacle. The airman was buried in a cemetery not far from the spot where he was brought down. A contingent from the Air Service attended.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says: The Australian troops figured in the cortege of Richthoven's funeral. Their Lewis gunners were firing at him when his machine was brought down. A general airbattle was progressing at the time, about fifteen enemy machines being engaged. Richthoven, hovering very nigh, swooped down upon one of our machines, but help was at hand. Australians bore the coffin from the aerodrome and furnished the firing party.

Mr. Philip Gibbs, the war correspondent, says: Baron Richthofen's circus of about thirty fighting scouts appeared over the British lines on the Somme on Sunday. They were chased by some British planes, then swooped northwards, where what our airmen call a dog-fight was soon in progress. Fifty machines were engaged over a wide area. It was impossible to single out the combatants in the general melee, but Richthofen was seen flying at a height of 150 feet just before he crashed down in full view of the enemy. When picked up he was found to be shot in the side close to the heart.

INDIAN FRONTIER TROUBLES.

Tribesmen Surrender.

London, April 22.

The Press Bureau says: The India Office reports that Marri Nawab and several chiefs of important sections have submitted and the whole of the Khetran tribe have surrendered unconditionally.

FOOD FOR BELGIUM.

Grain to be Transported from America.

Washington, April 23.

Food shipments to Allied civilian populations will be suspended for ten days in order to transport three million bushels of grain to Belgium and German occupied North France, which, the Belgian Relief Commission's representative at Brussels has cabled, will be breadless for twenty days even if all shipments at present en route arrive safely.

NORWEGIAN SHIPPING CHARTERED.

Washington, April 23.

The Shipping Board has chartered four hundred thousand tons of Norwegian shipping which will be employed chiefly on the South American trade, thus releasing American ships for Europe.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

Speech by Lord Milner.

London, April 23.

At a meeting of the Society of St. George in the Mansion House, Lord Milner said: In this hour of trial Britain had stood out greater than ever, not merely in the matchless heroism of her sons but in their cheerfulness and their undaunted spirit. Never had the banner of St. George floated over more magnificent fighting men by land, sea and air, or over a more resolute and uncomplaining people.

GUATEMALA AND THE WAR.

Guatemala City, April 23.

The National Assembly has declared that Guatemala occupies the same position as the United States toward the European belligerents. Guatemala severed relations with Germany a year ago and above is considered in the United States equivalent to a declaration of war.

(Continued on page 10.)

THE KWANGTUNG UPHEAVAL.

Serious Damage to Yuengkong.

Writing from Yuengkong, Kwangtung, on April 18, a correspondent states:—

Four times the Northern Army under General Lung Chai Kwong and the Southern Army under General Li Li Kwan have taken and retaken Yuengkong: A million dollars damage has been done. Nearly every shop and house has been looted. Some buildings have been burnt. All trade and all real business has been suspended for four months. Many shops have failed. Over half the population fled. A thousand refugees, from the highest to the humblest, took refuge in the American missionary compound. During the last looting the Southern soldiers made no distinctions between foreign and Chinese. On March 24 they bombarded the missionary compound. On March 25, at 3 a.m., they burnt down the largest church, the central city church, the headquarters of the work. They damaged chapels, and shot a Chinese pastor's assistant preacher through the thigh inside the chapel on Twelfth Street. They murdered seven wounded Northern soldiers in the hospital inside the missionary compound, entered the doctors residence and looted, threatened and harassed the foreigners when the foreigners quietly and quickly got them out and kept them out before more damage was done, and made it unsafe for women and children.

The American Consul-General at Canton, Mr. Heintzleman, promptly requested the gunboat "Pampanga", Lieutenant-Commander Smith in charge, to proceed at full speed to Yeungkong. The Executive Committee of the American Presbyterian Mission appointed the Revs. Chas. E. Patton and Jas. M. Henry to go with the gunboat.

Lieut.-Commander Smith and the Canton and Yeungkong missionaries paid a formal visit to the General commanding the Southern forces, General Li Li Kwan, the Military Governor of Kwangsai Province. He deplored the recklessness of the soldiers. The high officers did not desire any such trouble. Several have been trained in America and are Christians.

Three ladies and three children were removed by the gun-boat to Canton, the gun-boat returning to Hongkong.

It is to be hoped that the high Authorities of the Southern Government, who are enlightened men, and some of whom are men of eminence in the world at large as well as in China, will see that the burnt church and damaged chapels are restored at an early a date as possible, and that other proper steps be taken on account of the other damage and danger to life and property.

The missionaries have done much for Yeungkong. Some of the chief citizens are Christians. The missionaries manage the only hospital there, and have a wide church and school work. The only newspaper there was established and is supervised by them, and is self-supporting. And now, on account of the million dollar damage to Yeungkong, the missionaries have a strong Chinese Christian Board of Relief, composed of successful business men and men of affairs, presided over by the missionaries. They are vigorously and successfully planning to establish the first and only bank in Yeungkong, to help to succour the city and to have a better and more prosperous city in the future.

The Bank will be advised, by courtesy of the Acting-Manager of the International Bank, Canton, as advice is required, but all responsibilities come solely upon the Yeungkong-Canton Bank Management at the Head Office, Yeungkong, who reserve the right to refuse and return any shares and do anything else that the Management of missionaries, business men, and bank experts believe to be for the best and wisest policy of the Bank and for the best interest of the shareholders.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Interesting Championship Play.

Two of the best matches that have been played in connection with this year's Tennis Tournament were witnessed on the Cricket Ground last evening, both of them being in the Championship Singles.

In the first match, between Ng Sse Kwong and N. E. Kent, a veritable struggle took place and the class of tennis seen was exceptionally high. Play opened evenly both securing two games, but at this stage Ng Sse Kwong was getting in some wonderfully fine strokes and succeeded in taking the set 6 2. The next set also went in his favour by 6 3, but the third saw a reversal of matters, Kent playing with extremely good judgment and plenty of force. The set was his by 6-1. The Chinese exponent fully deserved the last set and by securing at 6 3, was the winner of the match 6-2, 6-3, 1-6, 6 3.

The other match was between H. Hancock and Yew Man Tsun and it went the full five sets before being decided. Hancock led off in good style and was leading well only to allow Yew Man Tsun to come up and win the set by 7-5. Hancock secured the next two sets by 7-5 and 6 4 and it appeared that he was the winner, for he only wanted one of the remaining two sets to win. But the Chinese player refused to be beaten and very creditably won the last two sets by 6-4, 6-2. It will thus be seen that no less than 52 games were played before the match was decided.

The other results were:—

Championship Doubles: R. Hancock and H. A. Nisbet beat B. W. Bradbury and A. H. Rumjahn, 7-5, 6-0, 6 4.

Handicap Singles "A":—O. F. Maltby (recs 15/2) beat A. B. Haworth (recs 3/6), 9 7, 6-4, J. R. Irvine beat N.J. Austin, 6-2, 6-0.

Handicap Doubles:—E. R. Thomas and G S. Archbutt, a walkover from Pearce and Beswick the match being unfinished.

Mixed Doubles Handicap:—Col. Crisp and Miss Ventris (owe 2/6) beat Major and Mrs. Milner Jones (rec. 5/6) 6-4, 8-6.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. C. Jenkin, C.B.E., state:—

Commendation.

P. C. 784 Thomas is commended by the C. S. P. for his action in a case of unlawful possession and for consistent perseverance and good service as a police officer.

Final Issue of Equipment.

No farther issues of Summer Uniform or of boots will be made unless written application for same is in the hands of Equipment Officers on or before 12 noon on Saturday next, April 27th.

Enquipment Parades.

The attention of all ranks is drawn to Orders of April 22nd and 23rd.

Sections 11 and 12 will attend on Thursday, May 2nd.

Strength.

No. 1 Co, 2 No. Section, P. C. 417 A. W. L. Ramsay, attached from H. K. Defence Corps.

Hongkong Hotel's Generosity.

The Hon. Treasurer of St. George's Society informs us that the Hongkong Hotel Company have generously handed him a cheque for $591.50 for the St. George's Day Fund. This sum represents the total proceeds of dinners served in the Grill Room on St. George's Day.

Marine Court.

To-day before Commander Beckwith, Marine Magistrate, Tsin Sang Coxswain Kowloon Dock Co.'s Launch K.4 was charged for failing to stop when called upon by the Police. In the course of evidence given by Sergt. Bond of the Water Police it was proven that they had been detected in the act of disposing of some coal and on the appearance of the Police the crew to a man deserted their launch while under full steam, and that it was only by the action of Sergt. Bond and his crew that saved her from becoming a wreck on the seawall. Sentenced to $100,—or 2 months H. L. and certificate cancelled. Mr. Goldring appeared for the defence.

INSURANCE COMPANY'S PETITION.

Alteration of Articles of Association.

At the Supreme Court this morning, before Sir William Rees Davies, a petition was presented on behalf of the China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., for permission to alter the Company's Articles of Association as agreed upon by the Directors and shareholders. The petition first set out the objects of the Company and went on to state that the alteration in the articles was necessary to permit of an extension of the class of business done.

The Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K. C., appeared on behalf of the Company, and in the course of his remarks said that since the Incorporation of the Company in 1870 it had carried on its business with great success. It was in a strong financial position, having accumulated reserve funds of over $2,000,000, besides having a paid up capital of $400,000.

Having proved that the requirements of the Court had all been complied with, Mr. Sharp asked for the order to be made.

His Lordship granted the petition.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent, writing on the 23rd. instant, says:—

An official report given to the press by the Government states that Nam Hung fell on the 19th, but was recaptured by the Yunnan troops on the 21st.

Li Lit Chun, in reply to Dr. Sun's telegram, has wired that he will bring his army back to Canton and discuss the strategic position and then proceed to the northern defence.

The Tuchun has complied with Li Lit Chun's request to ask Admiral Lum Po Yik to despatch two cruisers to Hoi Nam channel so as to bar the way of General Lung's troops which are now concentrated in Lui Chow.

It is proposed to build another big arsenal so as to enlarge the present one to meet the military needs of the south-east-provinces. Handsome salaries will be given to experts in munition-making.

April 24.

The authorities of the south-west provinces have decided to request Dr. Wu Ting Fang to wire to the Foreign Powers that the Central Government intends to hand over the telegraphic system of the whole country to a certain Power as a pledge for a loan of $20,000,000, and that the loan will not be recognised by the Constitutionalists.

Is this your boy?

Is he too weak and sickly to join his companions in play, and are you helpless in spite of your utmost efforts to make him well?

What have you done toward building up his blood? Pure, red blood is what he needs most, if he is to become active and strong.

Have you given him Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People? They are the remedy every growing boy or girl needs to build up the blood and bring health, strength, a good colour, a hearty appetite and strong nerves.

An instructive booklet, "Building Up the Blood" will be sent free upon request.

Get the pills from your druggist or post paid, 1 bottle for $1.50, six for $8., from the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, 98 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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Telegraphic Address—"BROSSARD" Telephone—2566.

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Codes,—A.B.C., 5th, A.Z. Francais, Omnibus and Private.

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REINFORCED CONCRETE IS ABSOLUTELY FIRE PROOF AND OFFERS SUBSTANTIAL RESISTANCE TO EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

REINFORCED CONCRETE WORKS:

Road and Railway Bridges, Bunds, Wharves, Weirs, Retaining Walls, Dams, Industrial Buildings, Towers, Tanks, Godowns, Frameworks Culverts, Vaults, Floors, Roofs, Piles hollow and full, all lengths and sizes, Soles and Foundation platforms, Chimneys, Poles for supporting Telegraph and Telephone lines and carrying Electric Light and Power.

COMMISSION, IMPORT & EXPORT:

Industrial materials for railways, factories, mines, iron, steel, pipes, angle bars, steel joists, iron sheets, motors and Fichet's fireproof safes.

SAIGON CENTRAL MARKET.

MARINE CONSTRUCTION:

Lighters (river and sea) up to 1,000 tons. Hulks, Ferry Boats in steel and reinforced concrete.

Sea going ships in reinforced concrete, Steamers and Sailing vessels up to any tonnage.

IRON WORK:

Frame work, machine tools, boilers, and industrial installations.

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Private and Public Buildings, Factories, Godowns Tunnels, Foundations in bad ground, by compressed air, Walls, Drains, Sewers, Churches, Hotels and Hospitals.

M. M. Brossard, Mopin and Co., shall be pleased to study all technical and industrial questions and are prepared to supply specifications and plans on every kind of metallic or reinforced concrete construction which may be required. Address as above or to their agents Wm. C. JACK & Co., Ltd., 14, Des Vœux Road, Central.

Reinforced Concrete SPECIALISTS.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

IN the absence of Madame LILY who is at present on her way to Paris where she will personally select new Modes and Confections for the next winter and following Summer Seasons. Mrs. Aris will have charge of

THE MAISON LILY.

As it is desirable that in the interim an effective clearance may be made of all present stock, whether new or old, instructions have been given to sell when requested.

DRESS MATERIALS

by the yard. Corresponding concessions will be made in respect of the many other lines at present stocked at

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Yangtsze Insurance.

Following are extracts from the report of the directors of the Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ld., prepared for presentation at the 28 h ordinary general meeting of shareholders on April 29:—Working Account 1916 and Former Years:—After transferring a further $250,000 to the credit of investment and exchange reserve fund, there remains a balance at credit of 1916 and former years' working account of $799,323 56 and the directors recommend the payment of a dividend to shareholders of 25 per cent. out of this account, and to place a further sum of $200,000 to the credit of the investment and exchange reserve fund. The account will then stand as follows:—

Dividend of 25 per cent (=$15 per share) ...	$180,000.00
To investment and exchange reserve fund, ...	200,000 00
Balance carried forward	419,323 56
	$799,323 56

War Fund:—The directors also recommend that out of the above balance carried forward, the sum of £1 000 be donated to the Sailors' War Orphans' Fund, being a fund which they consider should continue to receive the support of this association. Working Account 1917:—The net premia earned during 1917 after deducting return premia, re-insurance premia, etc., amount to $4,999,063.29, against 3,766,165 29 during 1916, and the account shows a balance at credit of $3,186,480 97. The directors recommend the payment of a special dividend of five cent.—$3 per share, to be paid to shareholders out of interest earned which will absorb $26,000 and to carry forward the balance of $3,160 480.97. The Dividends will be paid in taels at exchange 73: $18 per share at exchange 73=Tls. 13.14 per share. Reserve Fund and Reinsurance Reserve Fund:—These funds remain unchanged and each stands at $1 000,000 Building Reserve Fund:—This fund shows $116,279 02 at its credit, $33,720.80 having been written off as the value of the old building which has been pulled down. Investment and Exchange Reserve Fund:—Owing to the higher rate of sterling exchange on December 31, 1917, viz 4/3½ against 3/5.13/16 on December 30, 1916) the $250,000 placed to the credit of this fund from 1916 working account was more than absorbed, so a further $250,000 was placed to its credit from 1916 working account. When the further sum of $200,000 recommended above has been credited to this reserve fund it will show a balance at credit of $302,117.20 to meet any further rise in sterling exchange. Sterling exchange has been taken at 4/3½ and the relative value between taels and gold dollars at 1/02½ (the T/T Rate on December 31, 1917) and between local dollars and taels at 72. Investments:—The value on December 31 last has been taken for all the association's investments. Directors:—Mr. W. B. Sutherland resigned his seat on the Board owing to his departure from Shanghai and Mr. L. R. Bremner was invited to fill the vacant seat, which he did until his departure recently from Shanghai, when Mr. A. I. D. Stewart, his successor as manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, was invited to fill the vacancy. Mr. A. I. D. Stewart offers himself for election at the meeting and in accordance with the articles of association, the other directors all retire from office, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

"RIDICULOUS" FROCKS.

"Dressed as if For a Reception."

The sweeping criticisms of women's dress which were made at the meeting of the Women's Freedom League were widely discussed in feminine circles recently. A woman secretary who works among wealthy people, and also sees the girls in Government offices, said: "I think the way Miss Abadam put it was a great mistake, because it will put people's backs up. But I have not the least doubt that if you go and look at the frocks of the fashionable dressmakers in the West End you will find that what she says is perfectly true. There is practically no bodice, and the skirts are very short. That is bad enough when the dresses are worn by very fashionable women, but these fashions are everywhere copied, and you have only to walk down Whitehall to see that the dress of the moment is a most improper one. The girls in Government offices look ridiculous. They are dressed in Whitehall at 9.30 a.m. as if they were going to a reception."

EXCHANGE.

	SELLING.
T/T	3/13⅛
Demand	3/13½
30 d/s.	3/13⅝
60 d/s.	3/13¾
4 m/s.	3/13⅞
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	132⅝
T/T Japan	142¾
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco & New York	74¼
T/T Java	158¾
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T Francs	4.24½
Demand, Paris	4.25

	BUYING.
4 m/s. L/C	3/2⅝
4 m/s. D/P	3/2¾
6 m/s. L/C	3/3
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne	3/3
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	75½
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. Francs	4.39½
6 m/s. Francs	4.44½
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	74⅜
T/T Bombay	—
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	—
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	148¼
Demand, Singapore	132⅝
On Haiphong	1¼% prem.
On Saigon	1% prem.
On Bangkok	49⅝
Sovereign	6.35 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	44.40
Bar Silver, per oz.	49¼

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER $100:

H'kong	5 cts sub.	$3.50% dis.
"	10 "	50 cts. "
"	50 "	1.50% dis.
Canton	20 "	7½% dis.

Well-Known Actor Divorced.

Mrs. Henry Ainley, wife of the well-known actor, was in the Divorce Court granted a divorce on the ground of her husband's desertion and misconduct. The marriage took place in 1903, said Mr. Hume Williams, K.C. for petitioner, and said the parties lived in complete happiness until 1910. Then, respondent became very changed in his demeanour towards his wife. The following year he deserted her. Evidence showed that respondent and a lady, not his wife, passed as Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ainley at a London hotel.

BANKS

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HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4½% per annum

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital ... Francs 45,000,000.
Paid up " " 22,500,000.
(½ of the Capital, i.e. Francs 13,000,000 subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.)

Chairman of the Board of Directors André Berthelot.
General Manager A. J. Pernotte.

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NOTICES.

NOTICE.

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TIME TABLE.

1.30 A.M. to	5.00 A.M.	EVERY	15 MIN.
5.00 A.M. to	10.00 A.M.	"	10 MIN.
10.00 A.M. to	11.00 A.M.	"	15 MIN.
11.00 A.M. to	12.45 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
12.45 P.M. to	1.15 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
1.15 P.M. to	1.45 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
1.45 P.M. to	5.15 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
5.15 P.M. to	5.30 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
5.30 P.M. to	6.30 P.M.	"	10 MIN.

NIGHT CARS:
5.30 P.M. and 9 P.M. 5.30 to 11.30 P.M. every half hour
11.30 P.M. to 11.45 P.M. every quarter of an hour

SUNDAYS:

1.30 A.M.			
5.00 A.M. to	10.30 A.M.	EVERY	15 MIN.
10.30 A.M. to	11.30 A.M.	"	10 MIN.
11.30 A.M. to	12.30 Noon	"	15 MIN.
12.30 Noon to	1.30 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
1.30 P.M. to	5.30 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
5.30 P.M. to	5.45 P.M.	"	10 MIN.
5.45 P.M. to	6.30 P.M.	"	15 MIN.
6.30 P.M. to	8.00 P.M.	"	10 MIN.

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For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

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Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

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T. C. DOWNING, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

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Subscribed 1,125,000
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Reserve Fund 650,000

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GEORGE HOGG, Manager.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1918

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Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000
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EISHI ONO, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th March, 1918

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that has fully met the Local Smokers' demand for delightful quality and mild character.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 8.)

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Field Marshal Haig's Tribute to his Troops.

London, April 23.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in a supplementary report says: The number of divisions employed against the British alone since the opening of the offensive on the 21st. March is already 102, of whom many have been used twice or thrice. In resisting the heavy blows resulting from such a concentration all ranks and arms of the Services have behaved with gallantry, courage and resolution for which no praise can be too high. Besides divisions already mentioned for conduct of outstanding gallantry many others have greatly distinguished themselves. The Guards division, after five days heavy fighting at Boirybecquerell, completely repulsed attacks delivered in great strength on 28th. March and again on 30th. March, inflicting heavy losses. This division, with the Thirty-First and Third divisions on its right and left, in severe fighting in these and on other occasions, successfully resisted all the enemy's efforts to open out their northern flank attack. Especially gallant service was performed also on 28th. March by the Fourth division northward of the Scarpe in assisting to break up attacks launched for the capture of Arras and Vimy Ridge. This division also distinguished itself on the Lys battle front on the night of the 14th.-15th. April when it admirably executed a counter-attack and took Riezduvinage, with 150 prisoners, and again on the 18th. in repulsing strong attacks south-eastward of Robecq and taking prisoner nearly two hundred.

During the first two days of the enemy's offensive to the south of Arras the 21st. Division maintained the positions at Epehy against all assaults and only withdrew under orders when the enemy's progress on the south necessitated a withdrawal. Before withdrawing it inflicted great loss on the enemy and German official reports acknowledge the bitterness of the fighting. The 25th. Division was in close support when the attack opened and was immediately sent into the battle in the neighbourhood of the Bapaume-Cambrai road, and had not been dislodged from any position, although constantly attacked.

When withdrawn from the Somme the fighting spirit of this division was exceptionally high. It was again heavily engaged at Lys and performed distinguished service. The Thirty-First Division on the 13th. inst. holding a front of nine thousand yards eastward of Nieppe Forest, although reduced in strength as a result of previous fighting and the enemy still pressing the advance, were informed that the line must be held to the last to cover the detraining of reinforcements. All ranks responded to the appeal with most magnificent courage and devotion and throughout a long day of incessant fighting beat off a succession of determined attacks. The enemy in the evening, in a last great effort, by sheer weight of numbers overran certain portions of the line whose defenders died fighting but would not give ground. Portions of the enemy penetrating those points were driven back by reinforcements just detrained. The Thirty-Fourth Division, after severe fighting in the neighbourhood of Croisilles at the commencement of the battle, took over the Armentieres sector and was in the line on 9th. April. They maintained their positions intact in the first two days of the Lys battle and when the enemy's advance on either flank necessitated the evacuation of Armentieres they withdrew from the town on the night of the 10th.-11th. deliberately and in good order. Since then they have been continuously engaged and have fought throughout with the greatest gallantry, yielding ground reluctantly and counter-attacking frequently. The 42nd. East Lancashire and 62nd. West Riding Divisions in fierce fighting at the end of March and early in April around Bucquoy and Ablainzeville beat off many attacks and contributed greatly to the successful maintenance of the line. The Fiftieth Division, though but recently withdrawn after a week of continuous fighting southward of the Somme, held up the enemy along the Lys line on the 9th. April and subsequent days and by stubborn resistance at Estaires and Merville checked the enemy's advance until the arrival of our reinforcements. The Third and Fourth Australian Divisions at Mericourt l'Abbe and Dernancourt, the New Zealanders at Serre and, later, the fifth Australians southward of the Somme, performed most valuable and most gallant services during the latter stages of the German attack on the Somme. With their aid the enemy's progress was definitely checked and by the vigour of their defence all attempts to continue his advance were repulsed with the heaviest losses.

A German Experiment Fails.

London, April 23.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, wiring on the 22nd., says: The German experiment against the American sector in Lorraine proved a failure. The attack was delivered against the village of Seicheprey, about a mile behind the Franco-American front. The attack was made with three battalions led by a detachment of storm troops 150 strong and, after a most violent bombardment, the enemy fought his way into the village. The weight of the attack was undoubtedly directed against the Americans.

The Americans counter-attacking with the French drove the enemy from Renieres Wood and the village of Seicheprey and after hard fighting re-established their former line not leaving an inch of conquered ground in possession of the Germans. The engagement was the sharpest in which the Americans have yet been engaged.

Enemy Massing Troops.

London, April 23

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring on the 22nd., says: The Germans continue massing troops on the Bailleul-Neuve-Eglise line in the north and around Dernancourt in the south. Prisoners state that leave will be resumed in the German army early in May, which suggests that the enemy anticipates a decision or abandonment of the offensive by then.

Lively Artillery Firing on the Somme Front.

London, April 23.

A French communique says there was somewhat lively artillerying on the Somme front and east of Rheims.

Gas Shelling in Flanders.

London, April 23.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, wiring on the 23rd., says: There has been considerable gas shelling during the night at Poperinghe, Ypres and other places in the back areas of the northern battlefield. We apparently hold the initiative for the time being. Attacking at night south of Aveluy Wood on a front of a thousand yards, we advanced the line to an average depth of two hundred and fifty yards, improving our position, inflicting heavy casualties and taking prisoner seventy.

South African's Congratulated.

London, April 23.

Referring to the South Africans' fighting at Messines cabled on the 18th. inst. the Divisional General, congratulating them, said he could not find words adequate to thank the South African Brigade for what it had done. The Corps commander wired: "I wish to express to the General of the South African Brigade and all his officers and men my appreciation of their wonderful fighting spirit and most gallant doings in the great fight we have been having during the last three days, against heavy odds." The Army Commander wired: "If any unit can be picked out for exceptional praise I should say it is the South African Brigade." The South Africans are now out of the line resting —a mere remnant of their former Brigade.

End of the Lull Approaching.

London, April 23.

The lull in the battle is not expected to last long despite the inclement weather, wind and rain. The Germans' licking hurts after the recent thrashings. Evidently they do not mean to re-attack until they are ready to do so on a great scale. They are being openly and enormously reinforced, but the Allies have also strengthened their forces and it is unlikely that the German thrust will be more effective in achieving a decision than a month ago, when the German people were told to expect a speedy triumph. The expectation, indeed, on this side, is that the battle may well last throughout the Summer. For one thing it is henceforth impossible for the Germans to benefit by a strategic surprise similar to that of March 21, when they attacked on a front of fifty miles.

No Uneasiness Among the French.

Paris, April 23.

M. Clemenceau has returned from the front. He said the best proof that no uneasiness existed was that French soldiers were again receiving leave which had been suspended since the German offensive.

GERMANY AND HOLLAND.

Sand and Gravel Dispute

Amsterdam, April 23.

The "Handelsblad," referring to the "Daily Telegraph" statement as to Holland's situation, cabled yesterday, says a German-Dutch agreement has been reached regarding Dutch concessions concerning the transit of sand and gravel and the transport of various necessities not intended to be used militarily by rail through Limburg and also a settlement regarding Rhine River traffic.

Reuter learns on high authority that is true that Germany has brought renewed severe pressure upon Holland in order to extort various concessions. The exact demands are unknown in London but it is confirmed that they include resumption of the sand and gravel traffic from Germany through Holland to Belgium. Threats by Germany to Holland are nothing new but on this occasion they are more violent than usual. The British Foreign Office is unaware of the ultimatum actually sent, but undoubtedly the German Minister at The Hague used the most threatening terms. The latest news indicates that the situation to-day is less strained.

Relations Very Strained.

London, April 22.

The "Daily News" learns that relations between Germany and Holland are very strained, chiefly on the subject of sand and gravel. The situation is regarded with anxiety in official and diplomatic circles. It was rumoured last night that something in the nature of a German ultimatum had been delivered to Holland.

Cause of the Friction.

The Hague, April 23.

The "Vaderland" states that the friction between Germany and Holland is due to the former's desire to again transmit sand and gravel via Holland, alleging the right thereto. The Dutch Government object, basing its attitude on altered circumstances.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

26th, 27th, 28th & 29th APRIL, 1918.

"THE FATAL RING."

Episode 13 "A Dash for Arabia."

Episode 14 "The Painted Safe."

Annals of the War No. 21.

British Gazette No. 441

"GERTIE'S JOY RIDE."

&c., &c.

Booking at ANDERSON'S.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE RECEPTION OF THE BUDGET.

Britain Bears Burden Cheerfully.

London, April 23.

The most stupendous Budget in history was received by the most placid House of Commons in living memory. The new taxes were greeted without a murmur. Lobbyists state that there was something of grandeur in the aspect of the House, bespeaking the nation's spirit and strength. This is reflected in the comments of the newspapers.

The "Daily Graphic" says the prosperity of the country enables it to face the new burdens without grave dislocation of industry.

The "Daily Telegraph" says: This is war taxation with vengeance, but the nation expected it and, realising that the Budget represents a fresh effort to retain by present sacrifice its financially advantageous position for the future, it will take up the burden in the knowledge that British credit is still unshaken.

The "Morning Post" says: The new imposts will be borne most cheerfully by the nation so long as it knows its resources are being used to the utmost to defeat the enemy.

The six shilling income tax mentioned in the earlier message applies to unearned incomes exceeding £2,000 and earned incomes exceeding £2,500. It is estimated to produce £41,400,000 in a full year. The income tax is unchanged on earned incomes up to £500, but is raised to thirty-six pence to those earning £1,000 and rising to sixty-three pence to those earning £2,500. Regarding income chargeable to the Dominions income tax as well as British income tax, the white paper says it it proposed to continue the provision whereunder relief from double tax is allowed at the expense of the British Exchequer, subject to the retention at present existing on British income tax of the minimum of forty-two pence.

The "Daily Mail" says the Budget will be popular but does not go far enough. The heaviest taxes are placed on a very small class who will not complain. The journal is confident that the mass of wage earners would not resent a graduated tax on weekly wages.

The "Daily Chronicle" says the practical workmanlike Budget seems to justify Mr. Bonar Law's optimism in our ultimate solvency.

The "Daily News" says the Budget's application of the screw of taxation restores confidence in our war finance; but the income tax could have have been more largely increased. It is a wonderful testimony to the resources of the nation that we are still able to finance ourselves after financing our Allies for three years.

The "Times" believes the estimated reserve will prove to be considerably witnin the mark.

The following is an amplification of part of Mr. Bonar Law's remarks: Of the £950,000,000 advanced by the United States mentioned, £500,000,000 was advanced to Great Britain and £450,000,000 to other Allies. This year we advanced to the Allies approximately the same amount as last year, making the joint Anglo-American advances to the Allies £955,000,000. Thus our borrowings from the United States only totalled approximately what we lent the Allies. This showed that after four years war we are self-supporting.

Referring to the National Debt and the present year's amount of £7,980,000,000, Mr. Bonar Law said that formerly he deducted all the advances to the Allies and Dominions from the liability; but he did not propose so doing to-day. He did not regard the advances to Russia is a bad debt, because the Russian Government would duly realise that foreign capital for the exploitation of her resources would be unobtainable unless the previous debts were paid. He also proposed to regard half the Allied debts as if they were our liability at the end of next year, because we must take into consideration the possibility of some of the Allies being unable to pay interest on their advances immediately the war ended.

Referring to the German taxes not being imposed upon the wealthier classes, on whom the Government was afraid to put extra taxation, Mr. Bonar Law estimated that the existing taxations had yielded £540,000,000 leaving a deficit of £110,000,000. The new taxes which he was proposing would in a full year produce £114,000,000 without reckoning a tax on which he made no estimate.

Mr. Bonar Law said that the total Allied debt to us at the end of next year would be £1,632,000,000 which after the half deduction mentioned previously, also the Dominions' debts and India's obligation in full, would make the total £1,124,000,000.

Dealing with Germany's financial position, he said that Germany admitted that her present daily expenditure was £6,250,000, which was almost the same as ours, but did not include separation allowances, etc. The German votes of credit to July totalled £6,200,000,000. A year hence the German balance sheet, reckoned on the same basis as ours, would show a deficit of £285,000,000 on the national liabilities of £720,000,000.

The Budget resolutions have been provisionally adopted.

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